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TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

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MAKE RAIL WAGE AWARD

COX READY TO CAMPAIGN ON LEAGUE ISSUE

Backing Wilson Defi- on Covenant.

By ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., July 19.—[Special—] Gov. Cox of Ohio, the Democratic nominee for president, accepted not only President Wilson's uncompromising stand on the league of nations at the White House conference yesterday, but Mr. Wilson's plan of campaign to win the election on this as the paramount issue.

President Wilson, it transpired today, believes the same western states which broke from their Republican meetings and carried him to victory in 1916 can be relied upon, with proper citation by the Democratic campaign managers, to repeat the performance of the year, insuring the election of Cox and Roosevelt and the endorsement of the Wilson policies.

New Dress for Slogan.

The "kept us out of war" issue, to which has been generally attributed the success of the president in carrying a number of states west of the Mississippi, is to be given a new dress.

The railment of the league of nations, and trotted out again to court the approbation of the folks in the plains and mountain country.

Gov. Cox himself is to "swing round the circle," seeking to convince the far west that only the league of nations can save the nation from war and preparation for war; that we can enter the league without incurring obligation to enter a war not of our own making, and that the first requisite for attainment of this end is the election of the Democratic ticket.

Depend on Colby.

But the real Simon pure spokesman of the president on the league of nations in the far west is to be Secretary of State Colby, an engaging and forceful orator, who will be called upon to interpret the covenant in detail with greater fidelity to the president's view than Gov. Cox could be expected to attain. There is another purpose, too, in the decision to send Mr. Colby to the far west. This region is one of the old strongholds of the Bull Moose, of whom the secretary of state was one of the conspicuous leaders until Roosevelt endorsed Hughes in 1916.

Thereupon he went over to Wilson, and the president has been quoted as asserting that Colby rendered him more effective aid than any other speaker in the last national election, so Colby's mission to the west will be not only to elucidate the covenant, but to attract the former Progressives to support of the Democratic ticket.

To Soft Pedal Wet Issue.

So far as the Democratic campaign plans can be discerned now, the indications are that the liquor issue will be soft pedaled in the far west, which contains a number of banner prohibition states. In the east, however, Charles F. Murphy of New York, Senator of Massachusetts, Jim Nugent of New Jersey, and other leaders are basing their campaign plans upon the appeal Gov. Cox's "liberal" views on the prohibition question will make to those who are dissatisfied with a bone dry country.

The Democratic nominee's complete acceptance of Mr. Wilson's views on the league of nations has raised the question whether he has surrendered his previous convictions. It was known that Gov. Cox advocated reservations, but his friends here insist he never went farther than espousing the international reservations to which Mr. Wilson said he would not object.

**Vamp' Gets \$7,100, Leaves
Him \$5 and Experience**

George A. Flusher of 303 Earle street, East Claire, Wis., a former earer, is sitting in an easy chair in the Gault hotel waiting for Chief of Detectives James L. Mooney to call him up and say that "the vamp" has been captured. Flusher informed Mooney yesterday that the "vamp" had obtained \$1,100 from him by a confidence game. He sold his farm, he said, and met the girl in Los Angeles. He now has \$5.

**Steam Roller Engineers
Strike; Third Time in 1920**

For the third time this year the city's steam roller engineers are on strike, throwing \$200 street "repair" workers out of employment. The three engineers demand \$10 a day during the summer and \$8 a day in winter. They are now receiving \$8 in the working months and \$5 in the winter, when they do little more than sit watching.

BULGARIA CALLS ARMY TO FIGHT THRACE GREEKS

Skirmishing Opens Along Frontier.

BULLETIN.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

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CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—

The Greeks have punished the comitadjis on the Bulgarian border and are reported coming in contact with regular Bulgarian soldiers.

French-Greek relations locally are disturbed by the fact a Greek patrol at Adrianople fired on a French airplane carrying a passenger to Bucharest, forcing it to land, accidentally wounding a French officer observing the Bekios fighting.

By LARRY RUE.

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Col. Daricane has assumed command of the Bulgarian comitadje north of the Rhodope mountains and Col. Kafandjieff is commanding the regular troops in other localities.

Two hundred Bulgarians attempted to burn Tchuruk, which was patrolled by the Greeks, but were driven off after killing a woman and two men.

New Balkan War?

There are fears in Constantinople that the world is about to witness the atrocities of a new Balkan war. The Bulgarian government has been warning the entente ever since the treaty first made the award of western Thrace to Greece that it would not be responsible for the consequences when the Greeks began to occupy the region.

The region is heavily populated with Bulgarian Moslems, so much so that Bulgaria entered a weighty claim for the territory during the peace conference. There also is a large number of Greeks, Turks, and of Bulgarian Christians.

Greeks Cling to Coast.

The Greeks recently landed on the Thracian coast under the protection of the British gunboats, but so far, it is reported, have not ventured inland beyond the range of the naval gunboats. Probably drawn up before them, ready to contest their advance when they move to the proposed occupation, are the Turkish forces of Jafat Tayar, the sultan's administrator of the region, with a residence at Adrianople.

Large numbers of Bulgarian irregulars have joined Tayar. It is reported, but up to this time there had been no official action from Sofia.

There is considerable doubt in Constantinople how the situation will develop if the Bulgarians fight the Greeks. The allies have no troops to send to help the Greeks. It is thought that Jugoslavia will come to the aid of the Greeks, because of the activity of Italy along the Adriatic and in Albania.

The civilian population is in flight. Food sent by American relief agencies is being loaded upon cars for shipment to a safer place. It is at Lida that the railway changes from the Russian broad gauge to the standard width.

Holding Reds in Check.

Strong bolshevik attacks have been repulsed around Husiatyn and Arzamannic and in the region of Dubno. The bolsheviks are reported to be regrouping for a drive on Kovel (about seventy-five miles southeast of Brest-Litovsk).

The Poles are holding on the old German line, where Gen. Budenny's cavalry and masses of infantry are seeking to force a breach with Lemberg as their objective.

The bolsheviks in their westward push have reached the vicinity of the former Russo-German battle line on the western edge of the Prripet marshes. There the Poles are making a stand, and heavy fighting is in progress at various points.

It is now certain that more than 5,000 Bulgarian comitadje, mostly former regulars, now are helping the Turks in Adrianople. The total troops within the city environs is estimated at 20,000 to 40,000.

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**Widow and Widower
Dead in Woman's Home**

Cochecton, N. Y., July 19.—Police are baffled by the mystery surrounding the shooting to death of Mrs. Minnie Zellars, 46, a widow, and Charles Zellars, 44, a widower, whose bodies were found in Mrs. Dawson's home late yesterday.

Mrs. Dawson had been shot through the temple and heart. Her right hand clutched a revolver. Zellars' son was shot through the temple. Police believe the two shooting took place Saturday night and are working on the theory that Mrs. Dawson shot Zellars during a quarrel and then turned the weapon on herself.

Zellars, neighbors say, had been a frequent caller at Mrs. Dawson's home. Neighbors found the bodies yesterday, after Mrs. Dawson's two children, both high school age, had prepared breakfast and dinner and had left for an afternoon's outing.

(Continued on page 6, column 3.)

REDS REJECT BRITISH TERMS FOR POLAND

Will Deal Only with Warsaw.

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sible under the circumstances, the wage increases under the award.

While it was said to be merely a coincidence, coming at just this time, the Pennsylvania railroad announced yesterday a 10 per cent reduction in its working force, affecting probably 12,000 men. The order affects only the eastern region.

Brotherhoods declared that for some time expenses have been exceeding income and that the reduction of force was made necessary through lack of cash to meet the pay rolls.

Whether or not roads extending into far western territory will announce a similar policy is not known.

Award to Be Hushed Out.

When the railroad wage board convenes in its offices this morning there will be present representatives of the railroads, the employes and the press. Pressmen, at 8 o'clock this morning, will be handed out. It will be immediately sent to the waiting general chairman of the roads by the various executives, and at the same time will be sent broadcast over the wires of the various news services.

At 11 o'clock this morning the six roads, divided into three, the three group classifications announced some time ago by the interstate commerce commission, will enter into conference at the Great Northern hotel. Group No. 2, the telegraphers, clerks, and maintenance of way employes, will meet at the Atlantic hotel.

Decision by Tonight.

Every member of the award as it affects each group will be thoroughly discussed. By this evening some definite action, either acceptance or rejection, is predicted.

Meantime the news as printed in the newspapers throughout the country will have come to the attention of all the railroad employes. Every local union of every organization connected with the roads will be solicited a conference for this evening. Only those active on duty on the roads will be unable to attend. These local unions, it is expected, also will act to accept or reject the award.

Tomorrow the three group conventions will merge into one, to be held at Oriental consistory. The action of the roads on the award will be discussed and a harmonious agreement, either for acceptance or rejection, is expected to be reached. The crafts as a united body will then announce their decision.

Council Holds Strike Power.

Every organization represented in the grand council, the first one of its kind ever held in the United States, has vested in its chief executives, controlling committees or boards of directors, in some form or other the power to call an indefinite strike.

At Columbus, O., last May, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in convention granted full authority to a committee of sixteen, acting in conjunction with the grand lodge officers, to force the issue by retiring from service if necessary.

The Switchmen's Union of North America is one of the organizations which is supposed to report back to its men for a referendum. But its board of directors is empowered to declare the present case an "extraordinary emergency," and as such to order a walkout.

The men have already voted last summer. The result was never made public. But according to reliable information reaching *The Tribune* last night, the vote was 90 per cent in favor of a strike and 10 per cent against.

Fear Unrest Over Award.

Union officials are outspoken in their fear that the award will not be sufficient to allay the unrest among the men. A series of sporadic strikes may develop, due to the fact that the rank and file have been chafing at the delay in obtaining an increase, and may well take the situation out of the leaders' control, it is declared.

If, however, the three specific strikes do ensue in the award's award, it is rejected by the grand council, a walkout will be called on or soon after Sept. 1.

This date is the turning point of governmental control over the railroads. On Sept. 1 the government's 6 per cent guarantee over the roads ceases.

Seek to Relieve Public.

Should a strike be called now, the brotherhood chiefs point out, the roads would not be the losers. The federal government and through the roads, would bear the brunt, for the private men would stand in the position of guaranteeing the roads against loss.

It is this that the brotherhood chiefs wish to overcome. Should the men hold over until Sept. 1, the railroads would face the problem with their hands free and with a clear understanding of what the fight meant to them.

One Leader's Viewpoint.

One prominent brotherhood official, who, because of restrictions on comments to the press imposed by fellow leaders, remained unnamed, phrased it this way:

"If we go to bat now, they will say we are fighting the government. The railroads had a real record for loyalty during the war. They don't wish that impaired.

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Outlaw Unions Also Meet.

More than one thousand representatives of the "outlaw" unions, whose strike two months ago succeeded for some days in crippling national freight traffic, will sit down here.

They are hoping for some expression from the labor board regarding the restoration of their seniority rights, the outstanding point now between them and return to work. According to the wage award forecast, there is no specific recognition of this point.

Yesterday was a day of star chamber hearings. W. N. Doak, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, held forth in the Majestic hotel. W. N. Doak, his vice president, in another room, took up with visiting delegates minor matters of rail etiquette. At the Great Northern hotel the various organizations of group three were

AWAITING THE WAGE REPORT



E. E. CROW, W. J. COLLINS, A. J. GOOGAN, W. N. DOAK, C. FREER, General chairman, Vice President B. Uster and Delaware Order Railroad Trainmen

NEW AND OLD RAILROAD PAY BASED ON AWARD FORECASTS

A table showing the number of employes in each branch of the railway service in the country, the present monthly wage, and an estimate of the probable increase per month, based on forecasts that the award will add 20 to 27 per cent.

These are only estimates based on forecasts. The reports are that the great majority of the men—the lower wage class—will get 27 per cent and grading down to 20 per cent increase to the men getting the higher wages.

Average The Tribune's monthly com- Number of employes on of pensation on wage under the award.

Class of employee	Number of employes	The Tribune's monthly com- pensation on wage under the award.
General officers	7,432	\$359.60
Division officers	1,111	431.52
Clerks	216,764	111.83
Messengers and attendants	16,122	70.44
Assistants engineers and draftsmen	16,370	88.53
M. W. and S. foremen	8,119	138.98
Section foremen	40,899	142.68
General foremen, M. E. dept.	1,707	108.18
Gas and other foremen, M. E. dept.	23,592	239.51
Mechanics	59,067	145.41
Machinists	18,118	177.72
Blacksmiths	5,898	136.63
Masons and bricklayers	1,186	113.37
Structural ironworkers	1,186	144.21
Painters and upholsterers	56,854	117.39
Electricians	12,632	148.30
Car brake men	7,781	132.37
Car inspectors	24,238	182.11
Other skilled laborers	46,397	132.15
Mechanics' helpers and apprentices	107,263	98.13
Section men	286,390	129.81
Other unskilled laborers	118,932	87.60
Foremen of construction gangs and work trains	1,910	128.64
Other men in construction gangs and work trains	30,366	81.84
Employes in outside agencies	1,855	136.76
Other traffic employes	927	146.83
Train dispatchers and directors	426	165.40
Telegraphers, telephones, and block operators	20,839	228.13
Telegraphers and telephones operating interlockers	8,243	151.43
Telegraphers (monotraphers)	3,926	215.28
Telegraphers' clerks	11,363	120.23
Station agents (monotraphers)	12,898	138.50
Station masters and assistants	905	161.01
Station service employes (except Nos. 5, 6, 37, 38, 46, and 66)	115,255	93.52
Yardmasters	3,906	247.90
Yardmen's assistants (not yard clerks)	3,122	216.17
Yard engineers and motormen	19,183	175.14
Yard foremen and locomotive drivers	18,559	176.93
Yard conductors or foremen	18,785	169.89
Yard brakemen, switchmen or helpers	47,815	141.51
Yard switch tenders	6,129	120.76
Other yard employes	4,765	92.12
Hostlers	10,687	132.83
Engines house men	68,585	104.55
Road freight engineers and motormen	30,409	238.86
Road freight firemen and helpers	31,591	156.72
Road freight conductors and helpers	2,591	174.73
Road freight brakemen, flagmen	6,225	145.79
Road passenger engineers and motormen	12,761	256.41
Road passenger firemen and helpers	12,413	184.19
Road passenger conductors	10,649	226.20
Road passenger baggage men	5,669	126.33
Road passenger brakemen and flagmen	15,626	151.43
Other road train employes	3,415	109.09
Crossing, gatemen and gatemen	25,069	78.68
Floating equipment employes	9,288	135.66
Watchmen and watchmen	11,541	112.29
Other transportation employes	5,470	97.82
All other employes	20,876	82.91
Totals	1,894,287	\$119.38
		\$149.32

Rate for all mechanics in maintenance of way department to be increased from basic rate of 53 cents an hour to uniform rate of 68 cents. Rates for all trackmen and other laborers to be increased from 50 cents an hour, to be increased to a uniform rate through the United States of 60 cents an hour. The bulk of these employes have been receiving an average of 37 1/2 cents an hour.

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

An increase of approximately 16 cents an hour for each class of signal employes.

Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks.

An increase of pay of at least 20 cents an hour, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1920, and, in addition, the readjustment of differentials between certain classes of employes.

Immediate elimination of the 48 cents per hour minimum rate for freight handlers and other labor in freight houses, stores, etc.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

The rates received by telegraphers on the Southern Pacific-Pacific system are said to be the highest in the United States.

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JONAS, SHOT BY 'SOUL WIFE,' TO REGAIN SIGHT

Wife Seeks Specialists' Aid for Him.

Julius Jonas, who was shot by his "soul wife," Pauline Meglitsch, who then killed herself, will recover both his health and his sight if his loyal wife can bring him to America.

Mrs. Jonas, forgiving, sympathetic, affectionate, declared yesterday she will get eye specialists to aid Dr. Herman Moike of the Montrose avenue hospital.

Dr. Moike said one eye might be saved, possibly both. Sunday it was believed that the bullet fired by Pauline had severed the optic nerve and blinded Jonas for life.

Pauline didn't mean just to blind Jonas. She meant to kill him. She had planned it for some time. But less than two weeks ago, according to a notation she left behind, she intended to slay Mrs. Jonas and the children and then kill herself, leaving Jonas free and alone to go to America.

Anybody, a man who would suffer such grief and remorse all the rest of his days. She changed her mind. She thought Jonas was dead before she shot and killed herself. It is believed.

MOTHER TELLS OF AFFAIR

They held the inquest on the woman yesterday. Mrs. Barbara Meglitsch, the mother, and Mrs. Helen Sanders, a sister, were among the first witnesses. They told how the \$20,000 a year salesman met Pauline in St. Louis, and she fell in love with her.

"Pauline wanted to quit several times and he wouldn't let her," the mother observed. "And when he wanted to quit she refused to allow it. He was going to have his wife divorce him some time ago, but he decided not to. Once I took his key away from him. But he got another. I could do nothing with him." Pauline's mother, Edward J. Hanley, policeman of the Irving Park station, told how he had found the pair and of Jonas' statement that he was dying and wanted his wife to come to him.

Jonas Tells of Shooting.

Jonas was interviewed by Coroner Peter Hoffman. He told the story of the shooting and of events leading up to it. He said it was about 6 o'clock in the morning when the shooting occurred.

Pauline came into his bedroom and woke him. She said some things to him, but he doesn't remember. And suddenly she fired. He remembers only one shot being fired.

"Pauline haunted me," Jonas told newspaper men. "I couldn't get away from her. So what I would. I wanted to go back to my wife and family. I wanted to do the right thing. But she thought I had no right to go back to my wife."

PAULINE'S OWN STORY

Pauline Meglitsch left a complete record of the latter months of her life. It is contained in the jotted notes, the letters, the memoranda, the bank books that the young woman kept. Pieced together, they form a chronological narrative of her "soul bride" affair with Julius Jonas.

Chief among the data is a book of check stubs showing the expenditures made since Oct. 27, 1919. Again and again, at almost regular intervals, the balance is augmented by fresh contributions from the man she "finally" met.

Then there are the "scraps of evidence held by Lester Bauer, attorney for Mrs. Jonas, in the suit for separate maintenance.

Letters in the possession of Coroner Hoffman and Capt. Mullin of the Irving Park police station, as well as the report made to John Norton, chief of the homicide squad, by Detective Agents Scott and Grady, add important chapters to the story.

The Woman's Story.

The record follows:

Nov. 8, 1919—Bank account dwindled to \$28.00. Received \$40 from Julie.

Dec. 6, 1919—Fifty dollars were given to Julie to pay the rent.

Dec. 24, 1919—Decided to join the Nationalist Education society and attend the meetings in Kimball hall every Sunday. Gave Percy Ward, the lecturer, \$2 for four tickets.

Jan. 15, 1920—Got a couple of books "Savage Survivals" and "The Evolution of Man"—from Arthur M. Lewis. Sixty dollars from Julie, and it came in mighty handy.

Julie Sends "Lots of Kisses."

Jan. 18, 1920—Read Emerson's essay on the circle: For every legitimate desire there is a remedy; a rich consciousness will exterminate itself; love thy neighbor as thyself.

Jan. 19, 1920—A nice long letter from Julie today. Said he was lame, poor boy. Lots of kisses.

Jan. 23, 1920—Grocery bill sent to Julie's Addison street address by mistake.

Jan. 25, 1920—Read Shaw's "Man and Superman." Religion is the opium of the people.

Jan. 31, 1920—Paid \$59.19 on insurance premium. Down to \$16.79 now.

Writes "Cover-up Letter."

Feb. 5, 1920—Julie stayed over night. Was very kind.

Feb. 13, 1920—Today wrote a "cover-up letter for Julie, accepting "job" as his private secretary at \$25 a week. Mailed it to him. He turned over \$15.

Feb. 24, 1920—Conference in the attorney's office. They wanted Julie to go back to his family, to quit his spiritual bride for the woman he merely married. No no.

"She is my oldest. I loved her and her happiness meant much to me, but I spent many tearful nights trying to persuade her to find happiness in her work and other friends and not think about me who could mean nothing to her."

"Why should I lay down my beautiful life when the most wonderful of men can love me?" She may as well resign herself. The more deeply we love the more wisdom comes to our command. . . . She does not need the love you and I do, now that we know each other. . . . I love you so that nothing will stop me."

Many hugs and kisses and my deepest devotion from your own Pauline."

Deposited \$775 from Julie. Paid out

Rival Skippers in International Yacht Race

Resolute Captain's Seamanship Endangers Standing of Shamrock's Commander.



Capt. Charles Francis Adams II., skipper of cup defender, Resolute. He is a great-grandson of President John Quincy Adams.

Photo copyright by Paul Thompson, New York.



Capt. W. P. Burton, skipper of Shamrock, and Capt. Albert Turner, who may take wheel of Lipton yacht if it fails to make good showing today.

MRS. JONAS SAYS SHE PREDICTED LOVE TRAGEDY

Saved Husband from Many Affairs.

BY LEO LA ALLARD.

It was Mrs. Sarah Jonas who predicted the shooting affair in which her husband was wounded and the life of Pauline Meglitsch, the "other woman," was snuffed.

"I told him exactly what was coming," Mrs. Jonas said yesterday, "and I begged him to let me save him. If he had kept his promise to tell me if ever he was trapped into another meeting with the girl, this would not have happened."

In the short time that Pauline knew her husband he got more money out of him than I got in the thirty years of our married life. She got it by flattery.

My husband begged me to flatter him. It wasn't in me. I wouldn't know how to begin. So he found others who would. It wasn't his fault, he was half built like that."

He Was Pitifully Weak.

June 9, 1920—Down to \$90.9. Read Scott Nearing's "Poverty and Riches." Was able to appreciate it.

June 10, 1920—Phoned Julie and threatened suicide unless he relented. He pleaded with me not to wreck his home. Probably afraid of the scandal it would cause.

June 29, 1920—Troubled with the blues.

July 3, 1920—More melancholy than ever. Wonder if Julie is happy?

July 7, 1920—Read over some of his letters. He said we were married Sept. 3, 1917, "with God as our witness." He said other things, too. Wept for over an hour.

Told Julie About Gun.

July 10, 1920—Wrote Julie. Told him about buying gun. Threatened to kill off all his family, then himself. He'll be out to suffer.

July 16, 1920—Raced back and forth on Addison street waiting for Julie. Finally he rushed up, bareheaded. Begged for one more meeting. He agreed, thank God.

July 17, 1920—Julie came home. Mother didn't like it, but it seemed so good to have her once more. We went out together—happy as old oil. Before he went to bed he said he loved his wife and would be faithful to her. Caught a glimpse of him through the window, but that was all.

She Loved My Husband.

"I want to give the dead what is due. I don't think the girl was an ignorant girl with the ambition to get money. She really loved my husband. She was bright."

Harriet, the 23 year old daughter of Mrs. Jonas, came and put her arms about the mother's neck.

"Isn't she wonderful?" she asked me and she smiled a very happy smile. Her mother smiled back at her, from a horse, apparently unchained.

"She wanted me to be jealous of him. When he was home he would tell the children to get away from me and let Min have me all to himself. He was jealous of their love for me. I had faith and took him as matter of course. He wanted to be 'in-trusted.'

Mr. Jonas is not wringing his hands and asking the world for sympathy.

"I've got plenty of courage with which to face it all," she said with a bright smile. "If he is blinded I'll take care of him. I've always cared for him like a mother with her child. Certainly I couldn't be expected to defend him when I'm needed most. He was weak, pitifully weak. His tried honest to do what was right.

Many Affairs With Women.

"I've always been the one he looked to for help. He came to me about his women. O, there were many of them, after all. He said, 'I'll get out of a new suit and ask me why. I didn't tell him how well he looked. I'd say, 'You're a wonder to me, you know.'

"I would sit at home and embroider his monograms on his silk shirts. I did my washing and laundered the shirts myself, and then he would sit in the chair and listen over to Pauline's. She would tell him how handsome and sweet he was. It was like a tonic to him. I never begged him. I cooked what he liked to eat, I never begged for money. My wants are few. I care nothing for fashion.

"I had only two dresses last year. It was quite enough. He was generous and the woman he liked to play with the daughter in the street," she said.

"I stuck to my daughter, which seemed to me to be the only fair thing to do. I tried my best to get her to give up Mr. Jonas.

"She is my oldest. I loved her and her happiness meant much to me, but I spent many tearful nights trying to persuade her to find happiness in her work and other friends and not think about me who could mean nothing to her."

"Why should I lay down my beautiful life when the most wonderful of men can love me?" She may as well resign herself. The more deeply we love the more wisdom comes to our command. . . . She does not need the love you and I do, now that we know each other. . . . I love you so that nothing will stop me."

At the last she got morose and sullen and so miserably unhappy my heart ached for her. It seemed impossible to lift her out of the mood."

"Our grocery bills were exchanged

SKIPPER BURTON RETAINS JOB AS SHAMROCK PILOT

WASHINGTON NEWS —IN BRIEF—

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING. [Washington Bureau of The Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.

CARRYING out President Wilson's view that the far western Republican states he won in 1916 on the "kept us out of war" issue can be relied upon to assure Democratic victory this year, Gov. Cox will feature the league of nations as insurance against war during his western stamping tour.

The Pullman company has filed a claim for more than \$24,000,000 with the railroad administration. Of this amount \$12,000,000 is for rental of its property under the period of federal control and the balance for depreciation and supplies.

H. E. Kramer, president; A. G. Spencer, vice president, and Harry M. Smith, secretary and treasurer of the theater, were taken into custody. A warrant also was issued for Seymour Marks, a real estate man in the City Hall Square building. He formerly was treasurer of the theater.

Harry W. Mager, collector of internal revenue, was informed yesterday that four checks tendered in payment of amusement taxes by the corporation had been returned marked insufficient funds. The company officials admitted sending the checks and said they were unable to make them good.

Blames the Union.

"We simply haven't the money," declared Mr. Kramer. "We have lost money constantly since the theater was opened. The union compelled us to use four operators and our trade was not large enough to pay them. We had to take the government funds to pay the rent on the two extra rooms. At only two could the others spend their time sleeping."

Another official said Marks took a check for \$2,000 as his share when he left the firm last winter. At that time more than that amount was owed to the government. Collector Mager said he was unable to make them good.

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BRITISH LABOR DROPS PLAN OF PRO-IRISH STRIKE

Lloyd George Decision on Home Rule Soon.

BY JOHN STEELE.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

Copyright: 1920: By the Tribune Company. LONDON, July 19.—Most British labor leaders have decided to ignore the request of the trade union congress to take a ballot on the question of a strike in support of Ireland and Russia, and it is practically certain now the proposal quietly will be dropped.

Even the extremists recognize, if the ballot is taken, it would result in an overwhelming defeat, and they are not anxious to make the test. Lids have been put on the political strike policy by the discovery of the legal positions I cabled yesterday.

Smyth About to Quit.

The murder of Police Commissioner Smyth in the Cork club may bring the Irish situation to a head.

The Irish Free State government's decision to murder shows clearly the time is past for half measures. Either the government must bring in an adequate measure of self-government at once or open direct warfare on the Irish republic almost in being. The ministry should at once face the Irish problem not as one which time or chance may allow, but as the gravest, most insistent issue in the whole field of British statesmanship.

Irish First Thing.

Prime Minister Lloyd George is having a day or two of rest after his return from Spa, but I am informed one of his first tasks on returning to Downing street will be detailed consideration of the Irish problem in the light of new events. He is being urged by powerful advisers to grant self-government in Ulster, to give self-government in southern Ireland, reserving only military and naval bases and control of foreign relations. This implies full Irish control of taxation and freedom from taxes and absence of any subsidy from the Exchequer.

Ulster would be allowed to remain in control with Great Britain or to join Ireland as it chose. One thing certain is that the present home rule bill is sure to be greatly liberalized before passage, if not altogether side-tracked for a larger scheme.

Unable to Get Cork Jury.

CORK, July 19.—When the Court of Assizes opened here today only twelve of the 286 jurors were present and the court was deserted except for the police and military officials. Also it was necessary to postpone the trial into the death of Commissioner Smyth of the Royal Irish constabulary, who was killed late Saturday night in the County club, owing to the inability to secure jurors.

The Assize jurors had received the following notice from the Sinn Fein executives:

"With reference to holding an English court in this city behind barbed wire and bags and bayonets, the executive reminds you that no self-respecting Irishman will participate in the proceedings. You, therefore, are ordered not to attend the court."

Report on Sunday Rioting.

The military authorities today issued a report concerning Sunday night disturbances in which it is stated that unarmed soldiers and policemen off duty were fired upon by rebels who were fired at unarmed soldiers in King street and that thereupon a party of six officers and sixty-two men and two lorries and an armored car were sent into the city. They were fired on at several points by civilians. The fire was returned in many cases.

The report adds that a patrol near the Cork club was fired upon by civilians. The fire was returned and one civilian was seen to fall. The total number of rounds of rifle and revolver shots fired by the military was 148.

Rex Beach's Secretary

Given 3 Years in Prison

NEW YORK, July 19.—Paul Dair, former secretary to Rex Beach, now serving in the penitentiary today for misuse of signed checks intrusted to him by Mr. Beach. A total of \$8,000 was involved, and Mr. Beach recommended clemency. A letter from Dair's wife said Dair desired only to provide for her and their children.

Russians Would Help Turks



YANKEE MARINES KILL BRIGANDS ON CHINA RIVER

Machine Gun Leaves Dead and Wounded.

(Continued from first page.)

revenues from natural resources largely are discontinued. The remedy with out foreign assistance is difficult to foresee, and foreign intervention is held practically impossible.

Traveling 1,500 miles up the Yangtze, I found Chunking, which is about the size of Cincinnati, a pitiful example. The merchants hide their costly silks, furs and other goods, leaving the balance in the warehouse for military looting. There is little trade, although goods valued at \$30,000,000 passed in the river at Chunking that year.

Choking deaths in Chunking now have been reduced to a hundred weekly, but the city is suffering from the terrific heat amid a condition of indescribable filth.

The Kweichow troops, now occupying Chunking, demand \$1,000,000 to quit the city peaceably, the merchants realizing if they pay this they will only have to pay the Szechuan troops a further tribute when the Szechuans replace the Kweichows.

DANGER TO FOREIGNERS

BY FRAZIER HUNT.

BRITISH RUSS EXPEDITION RIC. (Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

Copyright: 1920: By the Tribune Company.

LONDON, July 19.—Great Britain's ex-peditions naval and military operations in Manchuria, July 18, to Manchuria with Germany, Nov. 18, to Manchuria last amounted to \$25,973,000 according to a parliamentary paper issued today.

powder magazine, with a real danger not only of civil war but of a sudden explosion of anti-Japanese sentiment which easily could result in a foreign invasion that would make the Boxer trouble of twenty years ago look small in comparison.

Throughout the heart of China there has been a terrible crop failure. The effect of this has been to make millions desperate and unreasonable.

The restless, hungry population needs only a match to set off the explosion. There is no popular resistance against other nations, particularly Americans, but if the massacre of Japanese starts it will be difficult to confine the terrorism to Japan.

FIVE MEN AS ROBBER/THIEF

Five men held in bonds of \$500 each by United States Commissioners Lewis E. Mason yesterday in connection with the alleged robbery of \$189,000 worth of whisky from the warehouse of David Davis at 3305 Ogden avenue. The men are Frank K. Koenig, 1359 Newberry avenue; Adore Feldman, 1426 South Sangamon street; Philip Brink, 3000 South Paulina avenue, and Lewis Schneider, 331 Maxwell street.

Whew! It's Hot

But your feet can be comfortable in



Summer Victrola Outfits

Tea-Cart Outfit \$118.50 Victrola X Outfit \$143.00

Victrola XI Outfit \$169.50

PICTURED ABOVE CONSISTING OF VICTROLA X, \$125.00, FOUR 10-INCH AND THREE 12-INCH RECORD ALBUMS \$11.00 AND TEN 10-INCH DOUBLE FACED VICTROLA RECORDS \$8.50, TOTAL \$118.50. A SMALL SWING CART, DOWN AND THE BALANCE MONTHLY. THIS INSTRUMENT IS EASILY WHEELED TO THE SUN PORCH OR VERANDA.

Other Victrola Outfits Ranging in Price from \$27.50 to \$900.00, on Convenient Terms

Victrola VI Outfit in Wicker Cabinet, \$108.50

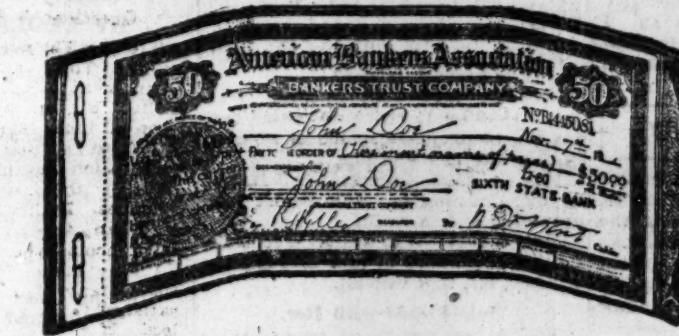
Victrola IV Outfit in Wicker Cabinet, \$93.50

You will always find the Genuine Victor Records and Victrolas at the

TALKING MACHINE SHOP

"Exclusively a Victor Store"

234 (Two-Three-Four) So. Wabash Ave.



Did You Ever Have More Money Than You Could Spend?

TRAVELERS are frequently placed in that strange position. They have money in their banks at home, but abroad that fact is not generally known. Their personal checks are not welcome and they may be delayed in realizing upon their letters of credit because of banking hours. Avoid these drawbacks when traveling this season by converting your funds into

"A.B.A." American Bankers Association Cheques

You can exchange the A.B.A. cheques you take with you to Europe for other A.B.A. cheques payable in the currency of the particular country you are in—pounds, francs, lire, etc.—at the current rate of exchange.

IF they are lost or stolen, you are still safe, for you alone can cash them. Your countersignature, in the presence of the acceptor, is your protection and identification. The official cheques of the American Bankers Association, these A.B.A. cheques, are "the BEST funds for travelers."

Buy them at your bank in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

Wanted Salesmen
Who Can Make \$640 and Up a Month

For men who know how to produce sales, who have initiative, good business judgment and can present an investment proposition to high grade investors, we have an unusual opening. A responsible institution will back you and give you every advantage to produce. We want men who can help to create leads, but will also employ advertising and circularization in the selling campaign.

Can also use two good telephone salesmen for night solicitation. Want men experienced in this line of work.

James L. Waterbury Co.
451 First National Bank Bldg.

PHI
KAPPA
RINGS CHARMS
COAT-OF-ARMS
PSI

Badges and Jewelry
for all College Fraternities
and Sororities

"The only jewelry every
one is not invited to wear"

J.F. NEWMAN, Inc.
31 N. STATE ST.
COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG.

IMPORTED
Pompeian
Olive Oil
is packed for the best
housekeepers in U. S. A.

SHURTLEFF
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Brands Mayo
60% Socialists

BY E. O. P.
In the Thompson
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E. D. SHURTLEFF, C.
(Photo Carlson.)
L. Smith for senator
for governor.

Mr. Shurtlef, open
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He challenged
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SHURTLEFF HITS SMITH AND CITY HALL PLATFORM

Brands Mayor's Planks 60% Socialist or 'Bunk'

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Is the Thompson-Lundin platform practical or is it 'bunk'? Is it a Republican platform or is it a 60 per cent Socialist-Socialist platform?

Edward D. Shurtleff, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator, asked these questions last night and answered them in a way that took the hide from the city hall combination that is backing Frank L. Smith for senator and Len Small for governor.

Mr. Shurtleff, opening his state-wide speaking campaign at Morris, Grundy county, delivered a sensational attack against the city hall-Smith combination. He challenged Col. Smith to defend the city hall platform in Col. Smith's home county of Livingston or in any other downstate county.

Epitomizes State Issue.

The broad state issue of the primary campaign—the former speaker epitomized in this sentence:

"Either the Republican party in the state will have to stand upon the Thompson-Lundin platform, if its candidate is to be elected, or it will be determined that the Thompson platform is not Republican."

Mr. Shurtleff handled the loyalty situation without gloves. He said:

"The man or men who sympathized with or permitted such men as Berger, Debs, or their kind the right of free speech to oppose the United States, to oppose the war, to oppose everything connected with the war, were just as much of treason as Berger, Debs, and the rest of them."

He defied Col. Smith as chairman of the Republican state committee and as a candidate for senator, to endeavor to "harmonize" the Republicans of Illinois upon a platform that took any contrary position.

Mr. Thompson, in Chicago, has a platform adopted by the Cook county Republican committee pending before the Illinois state convention, and which he says he is going to make national.

"He proposed to conscribe all excess profits," Mr. Thompson says. "It has done that, therefore the United States should do the same. I believe Mr. Smith stands on that platform and on that plank. If he does not he should say so."

Thompson Planks Basic Law.

"Mr. Thompson's plank would violate the basic law of the United States, in passing all the temporary laws people for what they did yesterday—the ex post facto law. It would be depriving people of property without due process of law. Such a law and such a conscript might be made for future profiteering. The

"Gypsy Auto Tour" Ends at Jail



MRS. LOIS HUNT. HELEN CANNON.

PATRONELLA PICCACK.
(Brahms Photo.)



CHARLES DEMLER. CHARLES BROWN. GEORGE HUNT.
(TRIBUNE Photo.)

What the police believe was planned

in the automobile stealing trip ended when police arrested four girls and three men were seized. Three of the girls and two of the men came to Chicago from Rochester, N. Y., last week in a stolen automobile. The other man and woman followed from Cleveland on their motorcycle.

The girls and two of the men were found in a rooming house at 166 Superior street after two of the men had been interrupted while attempting to steal an automobile owned by H. N. Waterman, theater ticket broker at the Palmer House, and had been arrested.

When the party first arrived in Chi-

ago, the men took the car they had stolen in Rochester to James Koone of 1334 South Michigan boulevard, a second hand dealer, and sold it for \$200.

"They were sent out to look for jobs," said the men. The policemen shook their heads.

"We had been looking for jobs," said the girls. "We are going to the Pacific coast and earning our way."

All are in detention home No. 1, 2000 W. Division street, from Rochester.

Those under arrest are Charles Brown and Charles Demler of Rochester; George and Mrs. Lois Hunt of Cleveland; Helen Cannon, 17 years old; Patronella Piccak, 17, and Hetty Gores, 18, all of Rochester.

all of them I hope are friends of mine.

"Is it practical or is it 'bunk'?"

"Is Friend Smith stand for this in Livingston county, or only in Chicago?"

Under such a law, if constitutional, a farmer owning 160 acres of land, whose farm has increased in value from \$100 to \$200, in the course of four years, under the new definition of the currency, and who has had the use of the farm during the last four years, would have half of his farm confiscated as excess profits, and the government would take eighty acres and leave eighty acres with the owner. Is that plank made to cure the evil or to get votes?

Candidate of No Faction.

"I am a candidate for the United States Senate. I am seeking the Republican nomination for that office. I belong to no faction of the Republican party and am not interested in any factional or Rep.-Dem. platform.

"I believe Mr. Smith stands on that platform and on that plank. If he does not he should say so."

Thompson Planks Basic Law.

"Mr. Thompson's plank would violate the basic law of the United States, in passing all the temporary laws people for what they did yesterday—the ex post facto law. It would be depriving people of property without due process of law. Such a law and such a conscript might be made for future profiteering. The

law has gone to talk about such a

law for the profiteering of yesterday."

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would have half of his farm confiscated as excess profits, and the government would take eighty acres and leave eighty acres with the owner. Is that plank made to cure the evil or to get votes?

Suggests They Read Lincoln.

"Some of the Republicans of Lincoln, who are the largest in the state, are a central committee, a candidate for the same office. Some of my friends complain because Mr. Smith has not resigned his chairmanship of the state central committee before becoming a candidate for this office. But I do not complain; I do not believe the state central committee will select the Republican candidate for United States senator.

Questions Its Republicanism.

"Is the Thompson platform Republican?" This platform favors an amendment to the constitution of the United States to prohibit the taking of all labor to the amount of \$1,000,000,000 that no person, firm or corporation can inherit property in excess of that sum, except possibly charities. Is this Republican doctrine?

"Is it an American doctrine? Is it the Lincoln type of Republicanism?"

"The Thompson platform is the same as the Lincoln type of Republicanism, but it is not the same as the \$1,000,000,000. Many of us would be quite well satisfied to have the sum considerably less. If we adopt that our opponents will at once cut prices and place the figure at \$800,000, and then by suc-

cessive bidding the figure will be reduced probably to nothing.

"Over half of American business is carried on by aggregations of capital and estates that have required the building up of over \$1,000,000 to carry on their business. The amount of this business then all goes to the state, except \$1,000,000. The business is destroyed and the energy and ambition of every man to build up such a business gone."

"Is the purpose fundamentally right? Every one has a right to inheritance taxes, but the tax graded higher as the amount of the estate increases, and that can be done under the present law. But do the American people believe in confiscation? Is it a Republican doctrine?"

Istome Tax Plank Hit.

"The Thompson platform also favors exempting all incomes of \$5,000 or less from an income tax, so that 80 per cent of the people will not pay any tax at all. In other words, we will let the plutocrat pay the taxes and run the government. Some of them are running for office. All of them will have a right to run for office and run the government if they pay all of the taxes."

"The government is this, anyway? I believe every man should pay something towards the support of his government in accordance with his means, and that those who have greater incomes should pay a greater tax proportionately, but I do not believe in the socialistic doctrine and theory of settling the entire burden of taxes upon a few men because they are rich, and thereby settling the entire ownership and control of the government in their hands."

"The Socialist takes all the wealth and all the property for the government and for soviet rule. He does not believe in property at all. Why take 60 per cent of a property? Why take a 60 per cent Socialist?"

Payors in Free Speech and Press.

"I believe in the free speech and a free press as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, but I do not believe in license outside of the law. And in time of war I do not believe in the kind of free speech which constitutes treason."

"I believe in the Americanism of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, but I do not believe in the free speech as exercised by Victor Berger as in the midst of our late war. I do not believe in the free speech and free press as practised by the Socialists, party during the war, when men like Berger said:

"And in order to be prepared for all emergencies Socialists and working men should make it their duty to have rifles and the necessary rounds of ammunition at their homes and be prepared to back up their ballots with their bullets if necessary."

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SOUTH SIDERS DEMAND RECOUNT ON LIGHT BONDS

DR. HARRY R. HOFFMAN, ENTRY FOR CORONER, AN OVERSEAS VETERAN

Question Defeat of the \$15,000,000 Issue.

Residents of the dimly lighted far south side will seek a court order to day directing a recount of the vote by which the proposed \$15,000,000 bond issue for the extension and rehabilitation of the lighting system lost at the spring election.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank S. Rightmeyer and Morton S. Cressey, who argued before Judge Barrett to oppose the recall in the name of the city, but their opposition is expected to be merely perfunctory.

"If the petition shows good cause for a recount we will not oppose it," Mr. Rightmeyer said. "If a majority of the voters favored the bond issue, the people should have the lights."

Irrational Count Charged.

The petition is brought by Fred A. Hoaglock, 1731 Oglesby avenue, James Murphy, 5601 South Robey street, J. H. Clevenger, 1111 Homan avenue, and P. O'Callahan, 3228 Vanderveer avenue.

It alleges irregularities in the original count, which showed the bond issue defeated by about 3,100 votes. Election clerks in a number of precincts reported the same vote on all five bond issue proposals, and the petition alleges the clerks failed to tabulate the vote on the propositions separately.

Claim Lighting Proposal Won.

recount, the petitioners say, will show a gain of at least one and one-half votes per precinct, which would be sufficient to carry the lighting proposal.

McKinley Home Flagpole Landed in Harding Yard

When Dr. Hoffman appeared at the joint session of the allied forces at the Hotel Morrison, it was disclosed that he was a major in the Thirty-fifth division and served thirteen months in France, and was the medical officer of the division in charge of nervous diseases.

Those who candidates of the allied forces on the county ticket, therefore, are overseas veterans, it was pointed out.

Dr. Hoffman, Harry F. Hamlin, former state representative and a major in France, who is a candidate for sanitary district trustee, and Henry L. Brin, candidate for member of the board of assessors.

UNION TICKETS BARRED.

St. Paul, Minn., July 19.—Union butchers were permanently enjoined by District Judge J. W. Anderson today from picketing meat markets in the city and weatherbeaten flagpoles and deposited it peacefully on the front lawn. This was the third time that the union that carried the Stars and Stripes in front of the home of McKinley during the front porch campaign of 1896. It was set up on the Harding lawn during the afternoon and the flag will be raised there notification day.

BORREL ON WAY TO BANK.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 19.—Two bands of the Quaker Creamery company here today of beer, \$400, and \$5,000 in checks and checks en route to a bank.

Temporary injunction a month ago. The unions will appeal to state Supreme court.

ALLIES' COUNTY TICKET RATIFIED AT JOINT MEETING

Deneen Presides at the Gathering.

Four hundred members of the Deneen and Brundage organizations, as they have existed in recent campaigns, met yesterday and unanimously ratified the allied county ticket to stand against the Thompson-Lundin.

Former Governor Charles S. Deneen presided over the meeting, held at Hotel Morrison. Attorney General Edward J. Brundage sat with him.

All candidates for whom allied petitions were filed were presented, and each spoke briefly. Col. Abel Davis and Franklin Dennison made smashing speeches that brought tipples enthusiasm from ward and precinct committeemen.

Mr. Deneen, as chairman, was empowered to name a committee of ten to have executive charge of the county campaign for the allies. The committee will be nonpartisan today.

The breakup of the Democratic organization state ticket will be determined at a general Chicago and downstate conference in Springfield next week.

Definite word has not come from Carter H. Harrison as to his intentions concerning the ticket. It was reported that he told close friends he would not run.

Failure of Mr. Harrison to start means that former Senator James Hamilton Lewis is a candidate.

Municipal Judge Bernard P. Barasza announced that he will file petitions with the Republican nomination for state attorney.

Twenty new election precincts will be added to Chicago's quota by the board of election commissioners, bringing the city total to 2,216, which, with thirty-nine precincts in Cicero, makes an aggregate of 2,455 precincts under the city's jurisdiction. City Clerk James F. Sullivan estimates there will be more than 800,000 registered voters, men and women, after the registrations on Oct. 2 and 12.

Vermont Suffragists to Appeal to Supreme Court.

Burlington, Vt., July 19.—If the suffrage amendment is not ratified by the thirty-sixth state Vermont suffragists will appeal to the United States Supreme court to declare illegal Gov. James F. C. Clegg's veto of the presidential suffrage bill passed by the Vermont legislature last year.

The Stevens Building Restaurant

Eighth Floor Stevens Building
17 N. State Street

Last week we introduced a

Grill Room Plate Service at 35c

per person—generous portions

of meat, potatoes, vegetables,

including bread and butter.

Today's Table d'Hote Luncheon

50c Per Person

Roll and Butter

CHOICE OF

Baked Halibut Steak

Creamed Shrimp Sauce

Ragout Beef Tenderloin

Fresh Vegetables

Grilled English Mutton Chop

Chicken à la King, on Toast

HARDING QUOTES COL. HOUSE AS WILSON CRITIC

Peace Should Have Been
Made in 1918.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

Marion, O., July 19.—[Special.]—Senator Harding intends to have at least an intelligent referendum at the polls Nov. 2 on questions of foreign policy involved in the league of nations. The Republican nominee took as the basis of his statement today on this subject a dispatch from Col. House to the Philadelphia Public Ledger sent from London July 12, in which Col. House says that peace could and should have been made with Germany before Christmas of 1918.

Senator Harding points out the importance of the revelation that President Wilson kept us out of peace and desires further that the Wilson-Cox harmony meeting at Washington means that "the continuation of a Democratic administration means a continuation of the foreign policy which has so grievously disappointed both Europe and America."

Statement Credited to House.

Col. House is quoted as follows:

"A suggestion was made in Paris just after the armistice that we ought to be making a preliminary treaty of peace with Germany based upon broad, general lines and concerning four subjects: Army, navy, reparations, and delineation of boundaries. The boundaries need not have been exact, but should have been so drawn as to give Germany the assurance that her loss of territory would not be greater than indicated."

"Such a treaty could have been made by Christmas of 1918, and would have not only been the usual but the obvious thing to do."

"There was at the time facing Germany the entire allied army militarily flushed with victory, and there would have been no delay or evasion of terms."

Unburdening U. S. Tax List.

"The next move might well have been to make a settlement of our national finances. England and ourselves, being the wealthiest nations and the largest creditors, could with advantage to us both have canceled a reasonable part of the indebtedness owed by our allies and charged it off as part of our war expenditures."

"All along this has been the Republican conception of what ought to have been done, but this is the first official knowledge that Europe wished such a peace as would be determined by us in expediting peace. The authentic revelation is peculiarly interesting at the moment it is announced that the continuation of a Democratic administration means a continuation of the foreign policy which has so grievously disappointed both Europe and America."

Senator Harding went to Mansfield this afternoon to play golf, the first recreation he has had since his return home July 5.

Former Senator Joseph L. Bristow, who was identified with the extreme progressive group in the Senate during his service there, has written Senator Harding that unless there is revolution in public opinion between now and election day, Kansas will give him fully 100,000 majority.

O'CONNOR & GOLDBERG



Special Sale
of 3,000 Pairs of
O-G HOSIERY!

A special selling of exceptionally fine quality hosiery, full fashioned, with mercerized lace tops and reinforced heels and soles. Each pair bears the famous brand of Gordon H300 or O-G Service Hosiery or the Lily of France. All are actual \$3.50 values. Very special—

3 pairs in a box, \$8.15

A pair, \$2.85

O'CONNOR &
GOLDBERG
23-25 MADISON, EAST
205 STATE ST., SOUTH

Judge Crowe's Son Bitten by Dog



COX KEEPS MUM ON QUERIES OF HIS OPPONENT

May Answer Harding in
Notification Speech.

Columbus, O., July 19.—[Special.]—Senator Harding's sharp challenge to Gov. Cox to state categorically what he would do about article X, the Armenian mandate, and other features of the peace treaty entangling America in European brouls went unanswered today.

The governor had no ready reply for his opponent's pointed questions. He declined to enter into a newspaper controversy and said he would take the matter up in his acceptance speech early in August.

The governor's friends predicted, however, that he would reply by calling upon Senator Harding to state specifically what he intends to do about ratifying the peace treaty, whether he will urge its approval with the Lodge reservations or whether he will flatly oppose it. They believe the governor in this way can create trouble for Mr. Harding. They admit, however, the Democratic nominee has a more difficult job in his hands in taking a stand on article X and the Armenian mandate without offending President Wilson or hurting his acceptance speech.

National Committee Arrives.

Gov. Cox arrived here early this morning after his conference in Washington yesterday with President Wilson and found Columbus a veritable beehive of national politics. The fifty-three men and fifty-three women members of the national executive committee have arrived for the meeting tomorrow to plan the campaign and elect the new officers of the Democratic national organization.

Members of the Republican national executive committee are also expected to arrive tomorrow for their conference Wednesday.

day on campaign plans. The hotels are filled to overflowing.

Among the most clamorous the selection of a chairman to succeed Homer S. Cummings, and the raising of some millions of dollars to run the campaign were the chief topics of discussion. There is considerable sentiment among the incoming committee and committeewomen in favor of continuing Mr. Cummings in office, but Gov. Cox and his followers are anxious to have the governor's convention campaign manager, Ed Moore of Youngstown, take the chairmanship. Mr. Moore says he doesn't want it.

Cox Gives Reasons.

While the Democratic headquarters was buzzing with talk about the chairmanship, Gov. Cox let loose the following statement:

"My choice for chairman is E. H. Moore, who is not only my personal friend, but who so successfully managed my convention campaign. I am under everlasting obligation to him. I realize that my nomination is due as much to his indefatigable energy and work and personal popularity as to any standing and popularity of my own."

Charles Boeschenstein, Democratic national committeeman from Illinois, arrived this afternoon and told his colleagues the Democrats have a good fighting chance to carry Illinois. He is banking on the split between the Thompson and Lowden forces, he said.

Other Names Mentioned.

Among the who have been talked about as possible candidates for the position are Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee and George White of Marietta, O., a former congressman and a close friend of Gov. Cox.

As to finances, the assembled Democratic realize that they have a man's sized job on their hands in a campaign that is big enough to take care of the needs of this year's contest. In 1918 it cost nearly \$2,000,000 to put Wilson over, and with the cost of practically everything doubled since then they calculate it would cost no less than \$4,000,000 to carry the same kind of a campaign. This is a lot of money to raise when big contributions are taboo. The committee members are trying to devise some way to conduct a campaign by popular appeal for subscriptions.

In order to lighten their own task the national executive committee is trying to hold down the size of their opponents' campaign fund. They expect to demand the fullest publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures during the campaign.

ILLINOISANS GO TO PROHIBITION PARTY MEETING

The Illinois delegation to the Prohibition party's national convention left last night for Lincoln, Neb. The convention opens tomorrow morning. The Illinoisans are instructed to support Robert H. Patton of Springfield for the presidential nomination.

Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the national committee, and a score of eastern party leaders came to the convention city yesterday morning. The easterners indicated William J. Bryan might have the nomination, but the chances were altogether against his accepting it.

Just say
Hires

if you want
the genuine
- in bottles
for the home
at soda fountains
and on draught

Stationery soiled before you use it?
Time lost in getting at it?

Put your Stationery, Papers,
Advertising, etc., in a

Marjax Steel Storage Case

Here's the best kind of protection against vermin, fire, dust, or theft. Many offices use them for papers of all kinds, advertising, etc. Shelves are adjustable to any height or entirely removable for wardrobe purposes. The lock is safe and sure. You'll find a lifetime of practical service in one of these cases.

30 x 18 x 60 36 x 18 x 72
4 shelves 5 shelves

\$62.00 \$75.75



SECTIONAL
BOOK CASE

An exceptional value. The design and finish are very attractive—we have them in stock in oak, and birch mahogany in three sizes. The non-swinging doors are an especially welcome feature. A unit of three sections is the most popular idea.

Priced at
\$39.25

Separate sections sell singly.

A SMALL CHAIR FOR
YOUR OFFICE

The kind every office
needs at a lot lower
price than its worth.

\$8.00

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"ENCOMPASS
ALL YOUR
OFFICE
NEEDS"

24 TO 26 SOUTH CLARK STREET

WE CAN BUILD IT

This building, located on Ohio St., Grand Ave. and McClurg Court, Chicago, is a fine example of R-C all concrete construction, with maximum height and minimum number of columns—giving wonderful open floor space.

No uncertain market!

R-C
for Concrete
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IF you had started
your building six
months ago you
would be occupying
it today.

Does a slight fluctuation in the market
price of building
materials justify a
delay that means loss
of production to you?
Start your building
NOW.

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Chicago, Illinois

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO
EST. 1879

DO IT WITH A DOLLAR

WAIT until you have ten
dollars instead of one
to start a savings account
and the chances are ten to
one that you won't do it.

The surest way is to start with
a single dollar and then add
nine more. Besides, it helps
you get the saving habit.

Start a savings account.
You can do it with a dollar.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
STATE BANK OF CHICAGO
• LA SALLE AND WASHINGTON STREETS

Your Clothes Opportunity

Hart Schaffner & Marx \$75,
\$80; \$85 silk lined suits are
now \$50

FINE Scotch tweeds, choice English
worsteds, sturdy Irish tweeds; the best
of American weaves; rich silk linings.
You can judge what sort of quality would
go into suits made to sell at \$75, \$80, \$85.
We have all sizes and a great variety.

Young men's suits of every
style-type; nothing better
made; \$75, \$80, \$85
silk lined suits now \$50

Men's suits; the more con-
servative models; all sizes;
\$75, \$80, \$85 silk
lined suits now \$50

The greatest values ever shown

Maurice L. Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

TIRES
Fabric

Chicago Tribune

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1846

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, JUNE 5, 1920, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1920.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—Lessen the Smoke Horror.
- 2—Create a Modern Traffic System.
- 3—Modernize the Water Department.
- 4—Build Wide Roads Into the Country.
- 5—Develop All Railroad Terminals.
- 6—Push the Chicago Plan.

IS ILLINOIS AMERICAN?

Gov. Lowden has given his reasons for supporting Lieut. Gov. Ogleby for the Republican nomination for governor against Thompson's man, Len Small.

He recalls to the citizens of the state, if any have forgotten it, that during the war he came in conflict with Mayor Thompson, and he did so because he was pushing the state's war activities.

"During the war," the governor says, "it was my duty to put the entire strength of Illinois so far as possible back of the government in the prosecution of the war. Patriotism demanded this, and the history and traditions of the great state reinforce the demand of patriotism. It was my constant endeavor to perform this duty. In doing this, as is well known, I came into conflict with the mayor of Chicago. One of the consequences was that all the elements of disloyalty and discontent became arrayed under his banner."

Lowden's record during the war was well known to the public and was highly approved by the patriotic people. He makes a charge against Thompson which could hardly be surpassed in severity and seriousness. He says that he came into conflict with Thompson in prosecuting war activities, and that Thompson gathered to him all the elements of disloyalty and discontent.

The war governor of the state makes this statement regarding the mayor of Chicago in an effort to persuade the people of the state not to put their government in the hands of a man controlled by Thompson.

Mr. Lowden could not have made another charge so condemnatory of the political character of Thompson as the charge that in wartime his activities gathered disloyalty and discontent to his support.

That makes the issue which Thompson cannot avoid and which the people of the state must decide. If Gov. Lowden is wrong, Mr. Thompson will have to prove it. The governor was in authority and he was in charge of the state work which brought him into conflict with the mayor of Chicago.

A politician might think the war was unpopular, and he might think that an aggressive pro-American would be treated coldly by the people, and he might seek to win political advancement by being cold where war enthusiasm was needed.

Len Small says he agrees with Thompson in everything. He would have to agree if he were to be supported by Thompson, and because he does agree Thompson wants to make him governor. He is Thompson's candidate and he would be Thompson's governor.

The Republicans of the state can decide the issue by voting for Ogleby. If they do not nominate him the people of the state may decide it by electing a Democrat.

We do not believe that the people of Illinois in the first election of a governor after the war will give the office to a man endorsed and supported by Thompson, whose speeches were thought by the Germans to be good war material. They thought them good enough German war material to drop them behind the American lines in France to discourage American soldiers.

If Illinois is a real American state it will bring Thompson's campaign to an accounting in the Republican primaries. It will prove that the course of Mayor Thompson is not the course by which an Illinois politician can control the state.

The nation is not out of its difficulties yet, and it may get into more. It was bad enough to have Thompson as mayor of Chicago during the war, but it would have been a great deal worse if he had been governor or had controlled the governor. People elsewhere in the country cannot understand how Thompson holds the city. It is beyond comprehension that he could be allowed to take over the state.

WHERE DOES BOYLE'S POWER LIE?

Word has come from Washington that President Wilson's commutation of the sentence of "Umbrella Mike" Boyle after four months in the bribe well was based on the recommendation of Attorney General Palmer. That relieves the president of direct responsibility. He is not expected always to act upon personal knowledge. He must depend upon subordinates—in this case Mr. Palmer.

But the case is not yet clear. Upon whose recommendation did Mr. Palmer depend? We are interested in the source of the information which led the attorney general to believe that Boyle had sufficiently expiated the crime which the federal judge who tried him in Chicago believed warranted eight months more in jail. Certainly Mr. Palmer did not act under the force of public opinion.

Public opinion has just demonstrated that it is not supporting Boyle or his methods of dictatorship. So strong was that opinion that the officials of the Chicago Surface Lines undoubtedly felt its influence. Even Boyle, who at the time he called the recent strike of electrical workers without warning threatened to "fire them with fire" if the company tried to break the strike, must have felt that public opinion was against him and his methods. The settlement of the strike on practically the terms offered before the men went out indicated that both the company and the strikers felt the weight of public opinion, and acted accordingly.

Boyle's interests are not the interests of the public. His repeated disregard of public convenience has proved this conclusively. It would seem, therefore, that in acceptance of the terms of settlement in this strike he has either obtained what he personally desired, outside the demands which he voted for his union, or submitted to defeat. If it was the former, he has betrayed his union. If it was the latter, he has admitted the force of public opinion.

If public opinion can accomplish this much it

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1920.

WAR LORD'S DECEPTIONS IN 1916 RETOLD REICHSTAG

is a hopeful sign for a better day for the unorganized masses. If Boyle got from the recent grave annoyance to Chicagoans what he himself wanted, and the union got comparatively nothing, organized labor should join with the unorganized public in asking Mr. Palmer what influence prompted his recommendation to President Wilson to release Boyle from jail.

COX AND WILSON AGREE.
When Gov. Cox reached Washington Saturday it was announced that he had two reservations for the covenant of the league of nations. He talked with President Wilson Sunday and announced that he and Mr. Wilson, who is opposed to reservations, were in perfect accord, and that the governor would make precisely the campaign for the league that Mr. Wilson would make.

One of the two reservations which Cox had written provided that the league had to be and to remain a real instrument for the betterment of mankind and the preservation of peace, or the United States would get out of it. The other provided that nothing in the acceptance of the covenant by the United States should be construed to impair the United States constitution.

The United States constitution does not say anything about the Monroe doctrine or the equalization of voting strength in the assembly of the league. Mr. Cox, even when in a reserving mood, was willing that the British empire should have six votes to one for the United States, and he was willing to let the Monroe doctrine stand as the Wilson covenant phrases it. Otherwise his reservations might be said to cover with a generalization the specific points which Lodge set forth and which the Republicans support.

When Mr. Cox did speak of reservations he might have been saying everything or nothing—as has been his habit in discussing this issue. But whatever he meant on Saturday he could not have meant it on Sunday. A man who has reservations and a man who will not have them cannot be in accord, and Mr. Cox says he and the president are in accord.

We know less as to where Mr. Cox stands now than we did before. His statements make his opinions just as clear as a hunk of tar. Possibly when he replies to the notification he will have found his way out, but we doubt it.

Mr. Cox is trying to run as the Democratic candidate on the Republican platform. He'll be found to have a platform before the campaign is over if the Republicans do not watch him. We suppose it is unavoidable that the wets should be told he is wet and the drys should be told he is dry, but we object to his running as a nationalist to Republicans and an internationalist to Democrats.

A man cannot run in two directions on this league issue, and Mr. Cox cannot run in repudiation of his party's pledges. The party has pledged itself to put the United States in the league without reservations which define American rights and with statements which define American obligations.

Mr. Cox may not like his party's pledges, but he is the candidate upon those pledges.

PERPETUATING HATREDS.

The flag incident at the French embassy in Berlin on Bastille day, and its development, moves us to wonder at the callousness of nations. With such demonstrations of hatred between France and Germany recurring, the hope for a permanent peace in Europe is shaken. That such demonstrations can occur is evidence of fundamental error in the government of each nation. Governments represent peoples, and as long as such errors are allowed to develop there is danger.

The French embassy, thoroughly cognizant of the bitterness of the German people toward the French, marked Bastille day by flying the Tricolor from the building. It may have been custom, but custom might easily have been put aside in the interest of peace. A German tore down the flag. The French demanded appropriate apology. The German government sent soldiers to salute the flag when it was raised again. Then the soldiers marched away singing "Deutschland über Alles," while the crowd joined in the song and jeered at the French. National hatreds were inflamed and nothing but evil came from an incident which never should have been allowed to develop.

In contrast we have the recent incident in Washington when Irish sympathizers publicly burned the British flag. Did we have a disgraceful clash with the British? We did not. Our state department expressed its regret and the incident was closed. An equally simple solution was reached when fanatics trampled the United States flag in Bermuda. Neither government and neither people found a cause of hatred.

But the French and Germans allow the work of one irresponsible Berlin youth to precipitate a situation which stirs national emotion to its depths. Wars may not be the outgrowth of emotion alone, but through the emotions come developments which lead to wars. Nothing is being done in Europe to check this danger.

If the character of the peoples and governments involved is not too childish to understand, two things could be done. They could be reasonable. They could be discreet.

Editorial of the Day

AIR MAIL DEVELOPMENT.

(Ohio State Journal.)

To what extent the government has developed the airplane mail service has been shown by the announcement that the Wabash Railway will take off fast mail trains between Toledo and St. Louis because the attorney general to believe that Boyle had sufficiently expiated the crime which the federal judge who tried him in Chicago believed warranted eight months more in jail. Certainly Mr. Palmer did not act under the force of public opinion.

Public opinion has just demonstrated that it is not supporting Boyle or his methods of dictatorship. So strong was that opinion that the officials of the Chicago Surface Lines undoubtedly felt its influence. Even Boyle, who at the time he called the recent strike of electrical workers without warning threatened to "fire them with fire" if the company tried to break the strike, must have felt that public opinion was against him and his methods. The settlement of the strike on practically the terms offered before the men went out indicated that both the company and the strikers felt the weight of public opinion, and acted accordingly.

Boyle's interests are not the interests of the public. His repeated disregard of public convenience has proved this conclusively. It would seem, therefore, that in acceptance of the terms of settlement in this strike he has either obtained what he personally desired, outside the demands which he voted for his union, or submitted to defeat. If it was the former, he has betrayed his union. If it was the latter, he has admitted the force of public opinion.

If public opinion can accomplish this much it

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitation, and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1920. By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

WHITE UMBRELLA—IDEAL SUIT.

IT has been found that in hot weather the human body does not make less heat but makes more heat, assuming that the individual is equally active in both warm and cold weather.

If the individual, because of the heat, decides to lie in a hammock under a tree, he will make less heat, or, rather, less. Thus indirectly does he make less heat in hot weather. The regulation of the body temperature in hot weather is accomplished by increasing the loss of heat from the skin and lungs.

If a man takes active exercise and continues his heat loss, he will be in increased rate for some time after he has quieted down. There is considerable scientific basis for the opinion that a cool bath at night before retiring will increase the comfort sleep during hot weather.

Since the question of comfort in hot climates and hot weather is so closely bound up with loss of heat, we are interested in the question of clothes for hot weather.

Dr. A. Gibbs says that the ideal rainfall for the tropics is a large white umbrella lined with green. I have seen one of these umbrellas on southern plantations draped that way except for the umbrella. They were more comfortable than were the observers.

"Since the ideal hot weather suggestion of rainment," Dr. Gibbs says, "is not permissible, we should approximate it as nearly as the law allows. He suggests a large brimmed helmet and a light-colored suit and a light-colored shirt as possible. If a man's work makes him impracticable he should wear good as nearly white as is practicable."

Experiments with rabbits and other animals show that black absorbs heat rapidly. When one white and one black animal of the same kind are exposed in hot sunlight side by side the temperature of the black one will rise faster, will suffer from sunstroke quicker and die sooner.

Between the body and the clothing is a layer of air which is both hot and wet. If clothing is heavy or of a close weave that will hold a layer of moisture on the skin, it causes more itching to the body. It becomes develop after patterns radically different from those of previous. Not only does what causes it improve but the improvement will be made this year.

We are referring your inquiry as to street lights and signs to the street department.

NOT BARBED FROM MARRIAGE. A. L. Abbott, "Your American Optic Novel," Falls, interviewed me very much. I am a single man 35 years old. About twelve years ago while still in the old country I had a hemorrhage of the retina in my left eye. Since then I have been blind in that eye and do my work with my right eye only. I have had the best of treatment from Dr. George H. Evans, a specialist. He prescribed for me half iodine drops to be taken internally. I took these drops a short time only, as I thought it was useless because I noticed no improvement. I should like to know if I am allowed to marry under these circumstances. Do you think my eye affliction could be communicated to the offspring?"

REPLY. The clothing must not become "wrinkled wet," and therefore impervious to air.

Farmer's increasing exertions and changing of the habit of hot air around the skin adds greatly to comfort. Since so much water is lost by sweating, the individual must drink plenty of water.

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YANKEE RELIEF REACHES 100,000 IN NEAR EAST

Women Workers Brave Danger to Carry On.

BY LARRY RUE.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

(Copyright, 1920, by the Tribune Company.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—The work of the near east relief, which, except for its orphans, promised to be self-supporting, for a short time now must continue on its present, or a larger, scale for at least another year owing to military and political disturbances according to the American relief workers here.

The Greek drive already has increased the refugee problem, while banditry or threatened disturbances in Syria, Cilicia, the Izmid peninsula and the Caucasus have caused several thousand more to leave their homes.

Offices at Chief Cities.

The near east relief workers are divided into three branches, with offices at Constantinople and Alexandria.

Those present are 299, embraces Adan, Adana, Angora, Badrigaz, Brousse, Cesarea, Samous, Silvas and Trebisond. It is caring for 32,000 orphans, 10,000 hospital cases, and 9,000 in industrial work, giving clothing, food, and soup to temporary refugees.

The committee here visits needy homes, arranging employment and other aid, affecting 12,000 people.

In the Caucasus the work following allied evacuation of Batoum now is concentrated at Alexandropol under a personnel of twenty Americans, with 24,000 orphans, 10,000 in industrial work, giving clothing, food, and soup to temporary refugees.

The near east relief has a branch office at Batoum.

The refugees from Cilicia, on account of banditry in the French zone of Syria, greatly has increased.

Mr. Combs, the managing director at Constantinople, commands the spirit of work among American relief workers, which more than offsets the lack in some places of experience and efficiency in methods.

Only Three Seek Safety.

When the Americans became beleaguered in the bandit infested interior.

Mr. Combs wrote a circular letter informing the personnel that the situation was bad and they were free to leave when they felt conditions warranted, but only three. Even after Adana was surrounded Miss Doris Nevin, the late composer's daughter, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Ruth Henry of Amherst, Mass., voluntarily braved

HENDERSON, KY., GAINS 6.3% IN TEN YEARS; RAPID CITY, S. D., 49.9%

Washington, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—The census bureau today announced the following figures on population:

Pop. Increase, Per.
Henderson, Ky. 12,169 7.7 717 6.3
Rapid City, S. D. 5,777 1,982 46.9
Macomb, Ga. 12,995 19,230 39.3
Almyra, Wis. 1,285 544 25.5

*Revised.—Previous figures Macon gave population as 32,525.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

(Copyright, 1920, by the Tribune Company.)

WARSAW, July 19.—Sergt. William A. Cook, U. S. A., has been captured by the Bolsheviks at Minsk, according to word reaching the American military authorities at Warsaw. His home is Fay, Okla.

Sergt. Cook was a volunteer in the

a journey through the Turk lines to take charge of that branch, which was composed of volunteers.

"The near east relief personnel," Combs said, "necessarily is not as efficient as if each person were an expert selected for his particular line and he intended to make it a life work."

GETTING G. O. P. COMMITTEES TO PULL TOGETHER

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—The first step in the coordination of the activities of the Republican national committee, the Republican senate committee, and the Republican congressional committee, all of which have formerly worked more or less separately, even during presidential campaigns, was taken today at a conference at the Republican national headquarters.

Those present were Senator Hays, national chairman; Senator Morris P. Foerster of Washington, chairman in Senate; Senator Joseph E. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey and William M. Calder of New York of the senate committee.

Mr. Hays, to complete the coordination arrangements, will have a conference next Tuesday at Columbus with Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, chairman of the congressional committee.

Senator Poindexter after the conference said foreign affairs, including the League of Nations and the proposed new oriental exclusion treaties, would be vital issues in fourteen or fifteen states.

Testify or Go to Jail, Court Says to Union Men

PITTSBURG, Kas., July 19.—President Alexander M. Howat and other officials of the Kansas Mine Workers' union, must testify before the new Kansas Industrial Relations court or go to jail, the Supreme court here ruled.

Andrew Curran of the Crawford County court, sentencing the officials to jail for refusal to appear before the tribunal.

WM. H. REID.

Commissioner of Public Service.

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OTTOMANS QUIT CABINET; REFUSE TO SIGN TREATY

It Means the End of Turkish Power.



CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—[By Associated Press.]—Djemal Pasha, minister of public works, and Fazil Bey, minister of education, who were both members of the Turkish peace delegation, resigned from the cabinet today.

The prospect is that the entire cabinet will resign because of the row over the peace treaty.

It was extreme-

ly unusual to

sign whether or not

grand vizier, Da-

mad Ferid Pasha,

would be able to sign the peace treaty.

Tewlik Pasha, another member of the peace delegation, now also is un-

available to signing. Tewlik declares

the extermination of Turkey at the

hands of the entente without Turkish

consent would be preferable to exten-

sion with the approval of the

Turkish government.

Djemal Pasha's position is extremely

difficult and it appeared doubtful to

whether even with a new cab-

inet he could sign unless the treaty

should be modified more than seems

likely.

Rachid Bey, Turkish minister of the

interior, is now in Paris.

He has now been recalled from the

reception of the Spa con-

ference in Constantinople.

It has not yet been

deciphered.

Djemal Ferid Pasha

has accepted

the resignation of

Symon Pasha and

Fazil Bey.

A circular has

been posted on the

and walls of

Government buildings

urging a protest against

the powers given

to the treaty upon

Turkey. It ex-

plains all Mussulmen to arm them-

with pistols,

clubs, and hatchets

and drive out "the weak leaders who

are seeking to ruin Moslem power."

TEUTONS EXPECT HAMBURG TO BE GREAT SEAPORT

HAMBURG, July 19.—By the latest news from Germany further particulars were given to light regarding the agreement between the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and the American Ship and Commerce Corporation by which the former German trade routes are to be opened to American shipping the belief being entertained that the two great powers will have this in common one of the most momentous events for Germany since the war.

Through it the Germans see the means of regaining touch with the outside world and an opportunity for Hamburg to reestablish a semblance, at least, of its former position as a great port.

But apart from the commercial benefits expected, the Germans attach much political significance to the agreement. This was emphasized to-day by Wilhelm Cuno, general manager of the Hamburg-American line, who in an interview with the Associated Press declared:

"I call your special attention to the fact that the agreement must not only be considered from a business viewpoint, but must be regarded as a trial at reestablished good relations between the two countries."

Oak Park Sleuths Land Their Quarry in Kentucky

Nashville, Ky., July 19.—[Special.] Detective Sheriff W. B. Eason and Three Linches of the Oak Park, Ill., police department arrested Mack Harbin, alias Milton McCoy, 32, here today on a charge of having stolen goods worth \$5,000 from Oak Park homes. The goods were all recovered.

Street Car Kills Mother of Secret Service Man

Mr. Christian Drauberg, 68 years old, mother of Peter G. Drauberg, United States secret service operative, was killed yesterday by a Fifty-fifth street car as she was crossing Kenwood avenue. The Drauberg home is at 1818 Kenwood avenue.

A SUMMER DELICACY

Shakespeare makes Falstaff quaintly remark, in a fit of peasant excitement, that "It rains potatoe salat!"

Could the jolly old wit take a peep into the CHILDS restaurants today, he would probably exclaim: "It snows potatoe salat!"

For he would see veritable snow banks of this savory summer delicacy, each flake so delicious that it fairly melts in the mouth.

Gold meat, beef, ham,

or corned beef with

viscera, creamy potatoe

salat.

Childs

75 W. Monroe St.

1615 S. Michigan Avenue

Calumet 6900



Essex Takes Hundreds of Famous Records in Nation-Wide Tests

In Every Locality it Now Holds the Coveted Records for Every Type of Car Performance--Economy, Speed Endurance, Acceleration, Hill-Climb and Reliability

IN A SERIES of the most dramatic tests ever made to prove motor car efficiency, Essex cars in all parts of America during the week of June 27th challenged and took practically every important record.

Six new cars, taken just as they came out of production, were driven at top speed from Detroit to Chicago, 303 miles. The fastest time was 8 hours 8 minutes. Time for the last car to arrive, 11 hours and 3 minutes. An average for it of 27 miles per hour.

One owner who had driven his car 38,000 miles put his Essex over Wisconsin dirt roads during a heavy rain, a distance of 90 miles in 2 hours, 4 minutes, which was better than 44 miles per hour.

A Denver owned Essex with 22,000 miles to its credit proved its easy riding qualities by carrying 288 crated eggs strapped to the rear seat. The car traveled 3,828 miles over mountain roads in a 6-day non-stop motor performance. Only 40 eggs were broken.

Owners' Cars Showed Economy and Speed

Still another Essex that had covered 19,000 miles in automobile rental service and on the original credit tires from a standing start, topped El Paso's most difficult hill at 49 miles per hour. The best previous record was 36 miles per hour.

In Des Moines, two cars, one a privately owned Essex, that have previously gone 2,000 miles, the other one, which had set a 24-hour record over country roads, averaged 22 miles to the gallon of gasoline. Combined, they traveled 4,816 miles in 144 hours of non-stop motor running. During the six days the car was stopped 2,137 times and carried 1,602 passengers. At the finish it showed a speed of a mile a minute on a gravel road.

At Dallas, Texas, an Essex which had seen 12,000 miles of service, established the world's dirt track record by covering 1,261 miles in 24 hours—average 52½ miles an hour.

An Essex Sedan, fully loaded and on original tires that had carried the car 15,000 miles, traveled 221 miles over Maryland hills, averaging 23 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

A Columbus, Ohio, owner drove his 10-months-old Essex which had gone 16,000 miles to Washington, D. C., 403 miles in 11 hours, 4 minutes. The crack Penn-

sylvania Railroad train requires 15 hours, 34 minutes for the trip. An Essex traveled 80 miles in 88 minutes from Buffalo to Rochester, N. Y. The roadway is 12 miles longer than by rail—Essex time 4 minutes longer than that of the fastest train.

24 Cars in One Economy Run

Economy was shown in Connecticut by 24 owner-drivers, 12 going over the Mohawk Trail and the Hoosac mountains. The other 12 traveled a coast route. The winning car averaged 24 miles to the gallon of gasoline. Average for all 24 over 216 miles of route, for each was 18.7 miles to the gallon. One car had seen 35,000 miles of service and averaged 21.2 miles to the gallon.

A Hastings, Nebraska, woman drove an Essex from Hastings to Lincoln, Nebraska, 109 miles, averaging 29 miles to the gallon.

Four women drove from Los Angeles over the coast route to San Francisco and return via the Inland route with an average of 22.3 miles to the gallon of gasoline—no stop for any mechanical reason. A car starting from San Francisco made the round trip of 843 miles in 33 hours, and averaged 24.5 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Also Takes Famous Hill-Climb Records

The Rim O' the World Record, in San Bernardino Mountains, was taken by Essex, climbing nearly 5,000 feet elevation over 8.8 miles of difficult mountain road in 17 minutes. An Essex defeated 19 other entries in the Sacramento, California, dealers' reliability run over the Sierra Nevada Mountains—distance 261 miles—24.25 miles per gallon of gasoline.

And in Utah 28½ miles of mountain roads with heavy grades, climbing 4,528 feet, an Essex carrying 3 passengers made the run in 52 minutes. The best previous record was 66 minutes. Another Salt Lake owned car with 10,000 miles to its credit in 1 hour 20 minutes.

utes traveled 50.7 miles. The best previous record for this route was 1 hour 37 minutes. Through a blinding snow storm over Tioga Pass with an altitude of 9,941 feet and over grades of from 6% to 37%, Essex traveled 432 miles, averaging 15 miles to the gallon, and using 3 pints of oil. It ran several miles hub-deep in mud and towed another car containing 5 people, itself carrying 950 lbs. of weight and one passenger.

Essex is the first and only car to climb 35th Street Hill, Washington, in high gear and the Tilden Street Hill from a standing start. It crossed the top at 51 miles per hour. The same car towed a loaded 6-ton truck 16 blocks up this hill.

49 Cars Average 18.9 Miles per Gallon

Gasoline records were kept on 49 cars used in every kind of test from the dis-

Now, Is There Anything Left For Essex to Prove?

Was greater proof ever submitted? Here in one week every kind of performance ability has been established by Essex. They cover not only the cars used in the hundreds of tests of all descriptions but their performance was so consistent that they bespeak similar abilities for more than 40,000 Essex cars as their owners know them.

Every question has been answered by Essex.

Men were long ago forced to recognize Essex performance. It is common remark that it is the speediest, quickest car on the road; and now, in face of these performances, who can doubt its stability?

Can Essex be second choice to any who want the economy which comes with light weight and the beauty, performance and luxury which comes with costlier cars? The Essex can be obtained at a moderate price.

No wonder its sales have also set a new record!

Watch the Essex

Hudson Motor Co. of Illinois

1615 South Michigan Avenue

Calumet 6900



EDUCATIONAL

MAIL CARRIERS' FREE CAR RIDES TOTAL \$158,600

S. Pays for 371, but Many More Travel.

EQUAL HONORS
Salvation Army Girl and Captain She Will Wed, Getting Promotion to His Rank.



BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.
A nearly uniformed patrolman, who had been complaining that it had been shown in this column that his free car fare is taxed, said yesterday that his free car fare is taxed against the passengers who pay.

"Our rides don't cost anybody anything," said one. "What does it amount to, anyway?" asked another, and so on.

Both lines of inquiry can be answered with the mail carriers as the sole for doing it.

Theoretically the government pays the fare of mail carriers. Regarding those entitled to transportation, these

are no question about it. The amount

is a lump sum, and the 345 men

in all, totaled \$20,725.84 a year.

Arrangement the surface lines

when they will lose \$158,600 on a

car fare.

Loss by Free Rides Is Huge.

Now, to estimate the fair loss on men and policemen. There are be-

men 35 and 20 per cent fewer firemen

than mail carriers, but there are be-

men forty and fifty more police per

than letter carriers. There

is it safe to reason that, if

the car company is losing \$158,600 or

more on the firemen and police

Before the 1907 franchise ordinances

were adopted the government was pur-
chasing street car tickets for the car-
riers entitled to transportation. Then
the 1909 ordinances provided for a lump
sum payment to be increased as the
number of carriers increased. Chicago in-
creased. The government increased to
1910 that 245 carriers were entitled to
use tickets the government was buying.
In 1915 the number was raised to 353,
and now it is 371. When the govern-
ment paid a lump sum for the 345 it
extended the privilege of free riding when
in full uniform. By 1915 the
total carrier force had been increased to
2,407.

Loss of \$158,600 a Year.

A check of the free riding by mail
carriers showed three years back that
approximately 350 carriers with
pouches were using the surface lines.
Those men were working—but the gov-
ernment was paying for only 371. The
company did not lose \$158,600 a
year on an 8 cent fare. In addition
the check showed 4,339 rides per day
by carriers without pouches. At 8
cents each that means \$126,698 in a
year. The two items of loss total
\$158,600.

There is much more fatness and justi-
fication in permitting a heavily loaded
mail carrier to ride free to his post
than in permitting a policeman to ride
from one patrol box to another, when
he should be patrolling the beat on foot.

Must "Dig" in Many Cities.

But there are cities where a full
fare must be paid whenever a mailman
rides. One of these is Philadelphia,
where Thomas E. Mitten, president of
the transportation system, has gained
national attention by his attitude on
car fares.

Full fare is collected also from let-
ter carriers in uniform in Boston, New
York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver,
Milwaukee, Washington, Toledo, Syra-
cuse, Albany, Providence, Jersey
City, and Detroit. Their smaller cities
could be named, such as Decatur and
Bloomington, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.,
Troy, N. Y.; Lincoln, Neb.; Augusta,
Ga.; Davenport, Ia.; Oshkosh, Wis., and
Lima, O.

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EXMOOR AMATEUR TOURNEY DRAWS GOLFING STARS

BY JOE DAVIS.

The Exmoor amateur tournament Thursday, Friday, and Saturday will recall the strong local tournaments of a few years ago, when the best of the young players came to the Exmoor entries of class have been received to make an exceptionally strong field.

Ownsents has entered Robert A. Gardner, Mason Phelps, Douglas Stuart, Addison Stillwell, William E. Hawland, W. C. Low Jr., Wayne Taylor, and George Blossom.

Champ Evans to Play.

Charles Evans, who last week at Olympia, won the first time, will represent Dagswater. Comparison of the play of Evans and Gardner will be one of the interesting features of the tourney. This pair later in the season will team against Varnon and Ray, the British professionals, in an exhibition match at the Olympia Golf club.

The event is open to players of the U. S. G. A. and W. G. A. with ratings of eight and lower.

The Westmoreland Golf club has donated the use of its course for the qualifying round of the midwestern section of the national Golfers association tournament, the date of which was set for July 28. As this is Monday and does not permit much time to get the course in shape after the Saturday and Sunday play, it is possible the date may be changed to July 28. The committee will rule on this today.

Westmoreland Books Tourney.

The Westmoreland club will stage its annual Tan o' Shaner tournament Aug. 25 and 26.

MRS. HARWOOD IN FINE GOLF ROUND

Cards of 42-43-85, registered by Miss Marjorie Edwards of Midlothian, and 40-39-81 by Mrs. E. H. Harwood, Olympia, helped to capture the second of the series of nine side women's team golf matches played yesterday at Beverly. Mrs. Harwood's 40 going out was 1 under par.

Return for the event, which were incomplete last night, showed Miss Carolyn Lee, Beverly, with 48-45-93, and Miss Dorothy Higbie, Midlothian, 48-47-95, as other leaders. Leading cards:

Miss Edwards 40 4 6 3 4 6 5 3-42
Mrs. Harwood 40 3 6 5 5 4 5 4-40
Miss Edwards 40 6 3 4 5 6 5 4-43-85
Mrs. Harwood 40 7 4 5 6 6 6 5 3-46-86

Vardon and Ray Depart for Shawnee Open Tourney

New York, July 19.—[Special]—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the English pros, have a grand opportunity tomorrow for redeeming one of the few set backs they received on their previous American tour in 1913. They left New York yesterday for the Waterbury, Conn., and will start tomorrow morning in search of the plum for golf pros which is known annually as the Shawnee open tournament. They will play thirty-six holes tomorrow and the same on Wednesday, with such rivals as Jim Barnes, winner last year, and most of the purse seekers of the Metropolitan, Chicago, and Philadelphia districts.

**American Giants Trim
Dayton Nine Again, 3-1**

American Giants won another game from the Dayton Marcos yesterday at Scherling's park, 3 to 1. Score:

Forty Rounds in Show
at East Chicago Arena

ods and
ers by
LADY
ST. JOCE
ING AT THE SOX.
MBER of readers are in
them seem to have a
ome wrong impression
ce, to correct such con-
muskellungs fishing.
not in the rapids
as thirty miles away. It
fishing and trolling is
ployed to take these
wood bass waters in the
water.

** *
bow trout are taken
St. Mary's river, fish-
and are caught from boats
canoe in the rapids or
favorable position on
the morning or at eve-
not be attempted as
used to wading up
of the spots along the
nothing but treacherous
a spin might result
more serious than a m-

** *
is safe, as the guides
are expert fast water
strenuous fishing and
no one would like as
The man who has
the giant rainbow can-
are taken on heavy baits
the lure being a plain made.
However, Oswald Von
five pounds and a sec-
eason on a floating ba-
of like size have been
small and other fish.
** *
attempting to take the
very swift water of the
ould have a strong, hard
el, capable of holding
ly fishing line backed up
y the line of other line,
leaders, reaching its
the fishing at the shore
in August. Those
ater can do so from the
the Michigan sea-
pt. 1. The Canadian sea-

IT JAMES CRUSINBERRY.
New York, July 19.—[Special]
mod and 1 in the
the Sox boppers
a lot of fun and
up and get
a break with
the Yankees circuits
tomorrow today,
it so easily
ated in the
the last half, 8 to 2,
and winning the
second, 5 to 2. Re-
the fact that Babe Ruth,
hers of the diamond, twice-broke
his world's record by pulling a couple
hitters and setting a new mark of
seven.

As in the first two games here, the
baseball players knocked the Sox flat
the early rounds in the opening
driving in six runs in the first
inings. The first of Ruth, and
Wilson was the victim of the
attack, but stuck it out and allowed
no more runs during the game.
Shawkey, recently brought from
the back bench, pitched against the Sox
and didn't seem to be a bit.

Kerr Survives Homers.
In the second game, Dick Kerr
got to the mound and won without
registering a hit. In spite of the fact that
both hit two homers, Little Dick
was good and the next time Ruth ap-
peared after hitting his first homer,
Dick tamed him with three fast ones
across the chest, but in the ninth,
when the Sox were away out in front,
he got another homer. Herb
Thorne then started for the Yanks
and was driven to the shower in the
eighth and Ernie Shore and young Mr.
McGraw finished.

It was another impossible baseball
day, but at the same time there was
another strong. At least 25,000 fans
were present and a heavy shower wet
the park down a half hour before
the last game was scheduled. There
were many people in the grounds
that day, magnates couldn't
think of postponing the affair.

Play Misses.

It was 3 o'clock when the first game
began and then a heavy downpour
dipped it after four and a half hours
had been played, just enough
to make the money safe. Theumps
had to keep the boys out in a lot of
rain to get in that four and a half.
A series of three quarters of an hour
when the rain stopped were re-
sumed with the aid of an instant and
dry dirt from under the stand.

The weather cleared and the second
game came to an end some minutes
after 4:30, but fully 25,000 of the crowd
remained to the finish because Ruth
was sure to bat once more and they
had to see what would happen.
They were rewarded when he hit his
second home in the afternoon.

Both Swallows Blew Their Seats.
The first one Babe pulled off Kerr
was a long, high fly that went into the
achers in deep right center. It
would have gone into the bleachers at
Crosley park, too. When he pulled it
out, he struck and one ball was the call.
In the first one, took off ball on
the next swing and missed a fast
one, and he scored a curve into the
bleachers.

Ruth's second home was a drive
out the end of the grandstand, not so
fast, and it also was a curve ball he
hit this time. In between his homers
he batted, taking three terrific swings
of the fast one, chest high. Now
when will pitchers try the fast
one on him, and he's liable to hit one
of them over into the Bronx.

REDS, 5; ROBINS, 4.
Cincinnati, O., July 19.—Cincinnati avenged
a loss to Brooklyn today by scoring a
in the ninth and winning 5 to 4. Score:
REDS: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 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Coy House Peters
Is Again Snared
by the Producers

"SILK HUSBANDS AND CALICO WIVES."
Produced by Hodkinson.
Directed by Alfred Green.
Presented at Harbo's
Theatre.

Mae Tinée.
Again the coy Mr. Peters has been snared by an enterprising producer! Mr. Peters, it seems, is an artistic extraterrestrial. The principal ambition of his life appears to be the evasion of work, which he does wonderfully well. Such long intervals of elation between his appearances on the screen that rumors of death, accident, divorce, and heaven knows what else, always surround him. Fortunately, however, he pops up serenely and does a good little job. His work in "Silk Husbands and Calico Wives" is one of these infrequent achievements.

By way of gossip, they say that once snared Mr. Peters is extremely tenacious. He stays with his producers, cast, and crew behind their scenes until a picture starring him is completed. For not until "Fins" has been written, do they know that the hero they start with will be with them at the end.

Regarding the picture under discussion—it's a bit thought out and well worked out, with a dash of everyday life, with regular human beings doing natural things in probable fashion. A stern young attorney demands obedience from his wife, and has to have the fact pounded home to him that where love and honor are, the word "obey" need not enter in.

Mr. Peters is good looking and a polished actor. Moreover, he is not one of the beauties of the screen, but she has a winning charm and a poise that makes curly and a baby star seem cheap indeed. I imagine she has rare sympathy for and understanding of the peccadilloes of both men and women, and that her children, if she had any or ever have, may be seen with wistful faces glued to the window panes, awaiting her homecomings. She is adorable.

The entire picture is a satisfaction—it is well done from every angle!

EMBARRASSING MOMENTS
The Tribune will pay \$1 for every letter published on "The Most Embarrassing Moment" in Life. Address Embarrassing Moments, Chicago Tribune. Write on one side of the paper. No manuscript returned.

Bang! Bang! Bang!
Qual, out of season, was being cooked on our camp fire, giving forth a delectable and telltale aroma. The gardeners made a friendly call. When I needs must stir the stew I exclaimed: "That codfish is about cooked!"

The game warden chuckled. "Codfish! I like codfish. Guess I'll stay to dinner."

I was too embarrassed to reply, but quickly added, "and I'll give you six more codfish for breakfast, shot in the same bushes." S. Y.

DORIS BLAKE'S ANSWERS

She Said Yes.
Dear Miss Blake: I am a girl 18 years of age. I am considered rather pretty. Last night a young man proposed, and I said "Yes." Now, Miss Blake, this is not all. Mother wishes me to marry a man I dislike very much. How shall I break the news to mother, as I don't want her to be angry with me?

JOSEPHINE?
Surely your mother wouldn't want you to marry a man you disliked very much. That wouldn't be human. Josephine, why not tell her very frankly, Josephine, about the one whose proposal you have accepted? Perhaps that would make all the difference in the world in her parents' minds, because I take it this is somewhat a secret affair between you and your fiance.

A Cool Luncheon for Tomorrow
JELLY, crackers and seal "Philadelphia" Cream Cheese. There's a hot weather luncheon that touches the spirit. Delicious, nutritious and good. More nourishing than twice the amount of beefsteak. Yet it is light and easily digested.

Try it tomorrow. And be sure the name "Philadelphia" is on the package. It's your guarantee of freshness, purity and full-flavored richness. A PHENIX PRODUCT
PHENIX CHEESE CO.
111 W. Ohio Street, Chicago
Phone Superior 6117

PHILADELPHIA
CREAM CHEESE
"Philadelphia"
"Philadelphia" Cream Cheese
means
GOOD CHEESE

GLOBE METAL POLISHES
Gives beautiful and lasting brilliancy to
any metal. At your dealer.

**FASHION'S
BLUE BOOK**



CORINNE LOWE.
NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.] — The riot of Irish lace is certainly a feature of summer fashions this season. The familiar weave is used on all manner of new frocks, blouses, and lingerie, but here we see it asserting a new right. It is becoming the underskirt of this charming little frock of taffeta. The taffeta is in itself worthy of our attention, for it is a striking pattern of stripes in black, and white. The charming irregular yoke lace is of Irish lace. This frock is designed particularly for the young girl, although it is not too festive for her older sister.

GIRL'S DRESS.
This little dress would make up prettily in a small checked gingham, with the pockets finished at the top with a narrow piping in white or other suitable color and the edges of both cuffs and collar could be similarly treated.

The pattern, #723, comes in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years.

**Order Blank for Clotilde
Patterns.**
CLOTHES, DAILY TRIBUNE,
CHICAGO.

Incluse 2nd \$3.00. Please send me
the Clotilde patterns listed below:

Pattern number. Size. Price.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

How to Order Clotilde Patterns.

Write your name and address plainly on dotted lines, giving number and size of such patterns you want. Inclose 12 cents in stamp or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each number, and address your order to Clotilde, Chicago Daily Tribune, 222 W. Adams Street.

Note: Clotilde patterns are made in New York exclusively for the Chicago Daily Tribune. They are perfect in fit, up to date in style, and the easiest of all patterns to use.

BEAUTY ANSWERS

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY

Patches for Quilts.

"You were very kind to me. I wrote to you, asking for patches for my sick little girl, and received so many. May I ask another favor? We have had so much sickness in our family, and my bed clothing is pretty much worn. I would like to get some patches to recover my quilt. We are nine in family and have five beds to cover. I thank you again for your past kindness."

"Mrs. C. C."

You are a brave woman and I sincerely hope you get enough pieces for all the quits you can make.

HOUSEWIFE: DRY MUSTARD will remove the fish and onion odor from your hands.

ANNE

CLOTILDE

ALL GRAINS UP AS BLACK RUST IS BULL FACTOR

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Black rust reports from Minnesota and South Dakota were more numerous, with claims of damage in Minnesota of 25 to 50 per cent. More damage in the corn terms was reported, and had a decided effect on values. The close was at the best of the day in all markets, with wheat up 6½ to 8 in Chicago.

Coarse grains were helped by the rust reports and the bulge in wheat. Corn closed 2½ to 3½ higher, with September leading; oats up 1½ to 2. Ryegrass gained 4 to 6¢. July leading.

Minneapolis led the advance in wheat, rising 1½ to 2¢. December was 25¢ at the close, while Chicago December was 23.5¢, with March 23.6. Southwestern markets were up 4 to 10¢. Kansas City leading.

Export Buying Good. Traders who sold wheat early on the favorable weather in the northwest, were the best buyers later and made the advance. Export buying was of good volume and the market was in better condition, sold fairly.

Pressure from hedgeors was fair and reports of liberal country offerings from Illinois and the southwest, prices in the latter being 10¢ lower than Saturday, induced local selling.

Export bids were liberal and 10 higher to 50 lower, depending on location of the wheat. At the last closing of 1,000-\$600 bushels having been sold for export were made. Local figures were not all given but.

Surroundings of the wheat market, aside from the black rust, were bearish, but fears of damage kept the trade in line and check selling. The market is dependent largely upon weather conditions in the northwest for the next three weeks.

In the southwest wheat receipts are increasing. St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha having 675 cars, against 435 a week ago and 450 last year. Stocks here and in the visible are decreasing.

Local traders sold early on the break in wheat and spent the rest of the day in covering. Offerings were light on the way up and the finish was about the ton. July showed weakness and finished 10¢ under September, the biggest discount at the close so far. Higher temperatures are beneficial for the crop in the central west.

Home and northwestern connections were good buyers of oats and absorbed the offerings from the pit element. July acted tight from the start and gained fractionally on the September. Premiums in the sample market dropped 10¢ toward the last. Crop reports were favorable.

July rally showed increased congestion and, while 40 lower early, advanced 10¢ from the bottom and closed at the top. The east sold September early. The strength in wheat was the dominating influence, although there was some export demand, the seaboard selling 250,000 bushels Saturday. No. 2 on track brought July price.

Provision Market Unsettled. Light offerings of cured pork early disclosed a liquidated market and brought on liberal covering and sharply higher prices, which failed to hold. At the close lard was well toward the lowest of the day, with gains of 7½ to 9½¢. Ribs and pork were neglected and pork closed 20 to 25 higher and 2½ to 3 higher.

Prices follow:

Meat Pork. Closes July 19, 1920, 1919. High, Low, 1920, 1920, 1919. July 19, 1920, 27.10 26.80 24.40 Sept. 28.82 28.00 28.85 51.53

PRIMARY MOVEMENT

WESTERN Shipped Wheat Corn Oats

Chicago ... 36 198 103 62 55 135 Milwaukee ... 20 100 100 100 100 100 Minneapolis ... 519 26 68 188 24 81

Minn. ... 103 13 50 50 50 50 St. Louis ... 20 113 100 75 50 50 Toledo ... 8 5 4 1 3 3 Detroit ... 10 10 10 10 10 10

Kans. City ... 518 83 40 105 26 23 Peoria ... 4 4 4 3 3 3 Omaha ... 100 100 100 100 100 100 Indiana ... 18 70 48 1 24 10

Total bushels 19,240,000 16,569,000 12,905,000 Meats, lbs. 0.700,000 24,609,000 44,440,000

CHICAGO GRAIN RECEIPTS

Inspection of grain at Chicago Monday follows:

Wheat, bushels ... 5,633 728,000 315,000 Corn, bushels ... 1,678 2,814,000 1,644,000 Oats, bushels ... 600 1,000 1,000

Rye, bushels ... 100 55 150,000 Barley, bushels ... 102 202 45,700,000

Total bushels 19,240,000 16,569,000 12,905,000

CONTRACT STOCKS OF CORN. Contract stocks of corn in public elevators in Chicago were 200,000 bu last week, and are 160,000 bu. Oats decreased 75,000 bu. and are 60,000 bu.

WHEN "STORM SIGNALS" FLY
IT'S NO TIME TO TAKE CHANCES

FINANCIAL conditions at the present time are not what could be called stable. In many lines big profits are being made, but in general, production is not what it should be and there is a spirit of unrest in both business and labor.

This is not pessimism, nor on the other hand, is there any occasion for alarm, if your business is well protected. But is it?

If a crash should come, in what condition would your accounts be? Are you sure of them?

There is a way to be sure—absolutely sure. Our Unlimited Credit Insurance Policies insure and protect you against loss from bad debts. Better ask for particulars before, rather than after. There is no obligation.

OUR SUPER-SERVICE

Losses Paid in American Currency

Established Eighteen Sixty-nine

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY LTD.

C. E. APPLER, Special Agent
Credit Insurance Department
CHICAGO, ILL

Phone Franklin 230 134 S. LaSalle Street

CASH GRAIN NEWS

Shipping sales of cash grain at Chicago yesterday were 18,000 bushels, up 224,000 bushels over July contrade.

Foreign demand for cash wheat was active and strong, the Gulf, 1¢ higher to 10¢ lower than on Saturday, with August 10, 1920, 23,870,000 bushels. Exporters paid \$2.95 per bushel for cash Chicago for No. 2 hard winter, for this week, and No. 2 soft winter, for this week, of No. 2, grades at \$2.93 for July shipment. Local handlers doing very little business, but grain to arrive.

Local grain is outstanding in this market, 1 to 2 per cent, but grain to arrive.

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HOGS UP, 25-50¢ ON LIVELY BIDS, SCANT RECEIPTS

INVESTORS' GUIDE

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Prices on live stock at Chicago yesterday

HOGS.	\$14.20-\$16.25
Heavy butchers	15.30-\$16.00
Butchers	16.15-\$16.45
Medium	13.85-\$14.65
Heavy and mixed packing	13.85-\$14.65
Rough, heavy packing	13.30-\$13.75
Light, medium	14.00-\$16.10
Pigs	15.25-\$16.10
Stags, subject to taxes	11.25-\$13.50

CATTLE

Prime steers, 1,200@1,500 lbs. 16.75-\$17.00

Good to choice, 1,100@1,400 lbs. 15.50-\$16.00

Young, 1,000@1,100 lbs. 9.50-\$14.00

Canning and inferior steers. 5.00-\$9.00

Bulk of beef steers

Yarding, 1,000@1,100 lbs. 14.00-\$16.50

Fat cows and heifers

Stags, 1,000@1,100 lbs. 6.50-\$14.50

Canning cows and heifers

Stags, 1,000@1,100 lbs. 4.00-\$6.00

Fair to fancy calves

10.00-\$14.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Western lambs, all grades

Native lambs, 100@1,000 lbs. 10.50-\$12.75

Lambs, poor to best calls

2.00-\$10.00

Woolers, fair to best

4.50-\$10.00

Bucks and stags

4.50-\$6.00

Receipts of hogs were among the smallest of the year for Monday at \$10,000, which resulted in an upturn of \$25,000 in values. Best 200 lb butchers reached \$15.45, with the general average at \$15.25, both standing highest for the month so far. Quality was fairly good.

Competition in the hog trade was active and the market finished strong.

Eastern shippers purchased nearly a third of the receipts. Small receipts outside of Chicago were advanced prices for the market and good futures also helped trade at the yards.

Western small cattle receipts failed to help market conditions. While light and handy weights were generally steady, other kinds ruled weak to 25¢ lower. Some 850 lb yearling steers reached \$17.00. Large receipts of sheep failed to weaken the market materially. Quality was below the recent standard. Best western lambs offered sold at \$15.00.

Receipts of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, etc., July 15, 1920.

New York, July 15, 1920.

Chicago, July 15, 1920.

St. Louis, July 15

BIRD-SYKES
"MONEY BACK."
SALES PLAN
On Used Cars.
7 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Billing a large number of automobile buyers hesitate in selecting a used car, but the mechanical reliability of the manufacturer will sell used cars for 10 years. The company will offer with the understanding that if the customer is not satisfied with the purchase, he may return the car to the manufacturer within 30 days from the date of delivery and his money will be cheerfully refunded.

All Makes—All Models.

CASH ON TERMS.

BIRD-SYKES CO.
2315 MICHIGAN-
AV. CALUMET 6000.

BRADLEY
FOUR

Immediate Delivery.
WE OFFER UNUSUAL EASY
PAYMENT PLANS
WITHOUT INTEREST.

BRADLEY MOTOR SALE,
2651 Washington-blvd.

ANNUAL SALE.

HAYES, Model 37, Tour.
BUICK, 49-Tour.
BUICK, 49-Open.
BUICK, 49-Sport.
Overland, 1918, Sport Model.
Bentley, 1918, Tour.
Oakland, 1919, Tour.
All cars are like new and before 1st of next month. All cars are like new.
42000 ft. Calumet 5000.
VAN BUREN, 1918.

Oakland Sedan
1918-19 sedan, new paint, new seat covers; a beauty. Price \$1,285. All cars are like new.
1919-20 Oakland sedan, 4 doors, new paint, new seat covers, new tires, \$235; our price \$1,585. \$700 down, \$100 a month, payment.

OAKLAND DEALERS
5015 Calumet, Calumet 5104.

Making Room for New
SAXON DUPLEX

Large stock of REBUILT SAXONS
and REBUILT SAXON
NO REASONABLE
OFFER REJECTED.

GRAHAM MOTOR CO.
2429 Michigan-av.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

1920 high grade sedan with all extra equipment for \$800 less month. Trade in car for \$100. New car, \$1,300.

FRANKLIN AIR COOLED AND STYLING
MARQUETTE, 1918, 4 cyl. 55 hp. 5741
Deajeau, new Clark-st. Tel. Sheldene 5000.

HUDSONS—REBUILT GUARANTEED
1615 MICHIGAN-
HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. CALUMET 6000.

BUICK CABRIOLET.
By traveling salesmen; excellent mechanical and appearance; all cord tires. \$1,000 down, \$100 a month, payment.

BUICK, 1919,
Tour car, with spare tire; drive less than 5000 mds. \$1,285. All cars are like new.

BARGAIN.

375 S. Michigan. Victory 3441.

BUICK CABRIOLET.

By traveling salesmen; excellent mechanical and appearance; all cord tires. \$1,000 down, \$100 a month, payment.

BUICK, 1919, 5 PASS.

Car absolutely good as new in every respect; driven about 2000 mds. may sell to suit. \$1,285. All cars are like new.

BUICK 5 PASS.

BUICK BARGAIN.

1615 MICHIGAN-
BUICK MOTOR CO. CALUMET 6000.

BUICK CABRIOLET.

Overhauled and refined; 5 good tires. \$1,000 down, \$100 a month, payment.

BUICK ROADSTER.
1920, 5 PASS. PERFECT
mech. and body. New paint, new
tires. \$1,285. All cars are like new.

BUICK 1919 TOUR.

45, 5 pass.; this car is in excellent condition; must sell. \$1,285. All cars are like new.

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